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CHICAGO'S MAYOR ROUTS WET ARMY AND DRIES UP CITY

Mr. Dever Is Wet Personally but
He Closes 1400 Saloons and
Stops "Beer Running"

Federal Agents Admit Section Is
Enjoying Record Dry Era—
Cafes Dark in Business Slump

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Chicago today is the biggest dry city in the world and is vastly drier than it has ever been, in the judgment of federal enforcement officials. The transformation from a city where beer running was a thriving industry to a community where more soft drink licenses have been revoked in a month than many states have had places to license has been sudden. Credit is given to federal officials and also by the Anti-Saloon League to Mayor William E. Dever, who has put the city's 6000 police on the job of enforcing the prohibition law.

The Mayor is sincere in his efforts and will carry the job through, as the Rev. F. Scott McBride, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, sees it. Mr. McBride declared:

"He has burned his bridges behind him and will be successful in resisting any effort to turn him from his course. His policy greatly disturbed some of his party but he is going ahead regardless. Give Chicago two years of this dryness and it will write a record for the world to look at. This is the greatest thing that has happened to prohibition here."

Personally a Wet

Though personally wet, Mayor Dever has taken the stand that he has no choice as Mayor of the city, except to see that the law is enforced. His course aroused opposition in the wet City Council, which he has been able to overcome with ease. More conspicuously it has drawn the fire of the wet Chicago Tribune, which recently declared the Mayor's program would cost him the chance of re-election and predicted his successor would be a rabid wet.

These developments are the more interesting, as the Mayor was elected in the face of the opposition of the organized drys, and with the support of the National Association Opposed to Prohibition. The drys have swung in to hold up his hands. Certain of the leading wets of the city, who in the past declared all they wanted was 100 per cent enforcement, to show how distasteful prohibition was, are now trying to throw stumblingblocks in his path.

Mayor Dever's attitude on dry law enforcement is best described in his own words, in an article written by him for the last issue of Chicago Commerce, in which he says, in part:

After laws are passed, until otherwise declared by the courts, it is the sworn duty of every executive officer to regard the laws as valid laws and to enforce them. If the law as enforced becomes obnoxious to the people, they have their remedy of repeal or amendment through the Legislature.

Need for Enforcement

In a civilization as complicated as our own, and particularly in the large centers of population where the diversity of interests represented by the different nationalities races, creeds etc., the need of law enforcement must be apparent to every thinking person of the fundamental rights of citizens, as defined in the federal and state constitutions, are to be adequately protected.

The Police Department in the doing of its work must necessarily co-operate with the proper law enforcement officers of the Federal Government, the United States district attorney, and of the State, the Attorney-General, and state's attorney. The city of Chicago, as such, through its proper officer—the prosecuting attorney—may only prosecute violations of city ordinances.

Two things are necessary if Chicago is to become a better governed city. In the first place, there must be elected and appointed as heads of the various executive departments of the municipal government, must enforce the laws, and this means all laws, impartially and without fear or favor. A respect for law, which is indispensable to the governing of a municipality, is impossible where there is any discretion in law enforcement; that is, where some laws are enforced and some laws are not enforced.

In the second place, there must be

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A Wet Mayor Who Dried Up a Big City



William E. Dever, Mayor of Chicago

Though He Was Elected in the Face of Organized Dry Opposition, He Has Joined With Prohibitionists in Giving the City a Record Dry Era

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO CALL SYSTEM WILL BE TESTED

American Radio Relay League Prepares to Meet Increasing Communication Between Nations

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 5 (Special)—Looking forward to the time when the radio amateurs of all nations will communicate with each other as easily as do amateurs in different states of this country, the American Radio Relay League, through its assistant secretary, Charles A. Service, has prepared an international amateur call letter plan, which will be tested at midnight Dec. 15.

A statement obtained by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the league headquarters here explains the plan as follows:

By an international call letter plan is meant a system of intermediates to be inserted between the call of the station addressed and the station sending, definitely locating the stations addressed and the stations, according to their respective countries. The plan has been so simplified that the initials of the various countries are used for this intermediate sign. For example, if French SAB were calling Canadian 3BP, he would send "3BP 3BP 3BP of SAB SAB SAB k," and the answer could come back with the intermediate letters reversed, "SAB SAB SAB f3 3BP 3BP 3BP k."

An arrangement of this kind has been long in vogue among amateurs at either side of the Canadian border, but then it was not thought that international communication would become common in so short a time. Since the plan involves all countries that have radio amateurs, it was not accepted by

the officers of the League until 11 different nations, representing hundreds of foreign amateurs, had been secured, and a huge pile of correspondence carefully tabulated. It was agreed that a feasible working plan ought to cover these points:

Should not increase the length of the calling now used between amateurs of various countries.

Should take identification, both call and nationality, reasonably sure.

Should not employ arbitrary signals.

Must be capable of use by amateurs of all nations.

Must identify amateurs of the same country working each other, when heard by amateurs of another country.

Should take care of present and future requirements for several years, or until such time as the next International Radio Telegraphic Convention meets and assigns a better scheme on the basis of the present commercial assignment of calls.

Whenever possible the initials of the various countries have been selected as the intermediate, but when conflicts have occurred, arbitrary initials have been selected, phonetically suggestive of the country, which makes it that much easier. They are:

A—Australia; B—British Isles; C—Canada; I—Italy; M—Mexico; N—Netherlands; P—South Africa (with the exception); F—Portugal; Q—Cuba (neutral); R—Argentina (phonetic); S—Spain; U—United States; Z—New Zealand.

This arrangement leaves 12 letters which may be assigned when amateurs become active in other countries. Amateurs are advised when calling another country to use one call to insert between the two stations, the initial of that country, so that listeners in other nations may identify the operator sending.

GREECE WARNED AGAINST ANY RASH ACTION ON DYNASTY

Royal Alliances Said to Bind Together Widely Divergent Races in the Balkans

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 5.—With the publication by Greece's military and naval commanders-in-chief of a manifesto virtually demanding abolition of the monarchy, the republican movement becomes a matter of serious practical politics. Precisely put, they allege that the King's entourage was implicated in the recent insurrection and they demand a national plebiscite to decide whether the dynasty is longer tolerable and claim that because of the anti-dynastic majority the future form of the Constitution should be decided by the Assembly.

Enthusiasm for democratic ideals should not lead one to misunderstand the underlying motives of this development. The King of Greece has long ceased to exercise any influence in national politics and it is questionable whether any national zeal for pure republicanism exists. What one is faced with is an aggravation of the old Royalist-Venizelist feud. Goaded by the Metaxas rebellion, the military leaders are apparently determined to root out what doubtless they regard as the last vestiges of Royalist corruption. If they obtain a plebiscite they are sufficiently powerful to engineer the result in accordance with their desires.

Greeks Proverbially Fickle

Whether Greece is ripe for a pure republicanism, or whether it would provide any remedy for its troubles could be argued at considerable length. Constitutionally, it would make little, save a nominal, difference. Practically, it might merely increase the mutual hatred of rival factions and remove any hope of an immediate return to normal conditions. The Greeks are proverbially fickle in their political allegiance and one statesman who was once erroneously credited with republican ambitions assured the writer that if he became President they would probably assassinate him within three years.

One man who is probably praying for a successful issue of the republican movement is King George himself. Anything more pitiable than his present situation would be difficult to imagine. He is absolutely powerless and a virtual prisoner within the realm. He is the butt of royalist gibes and Venizelist taunts alike. More than once in the heyday of the glory of modern Greece, King George, then the Crown Prince, assured the writer that he never desired to occupy the throne and there is little doubt he would follow his brothers into exile with enthusiasm. For the existing dynasty at least all the romance of kingship has long since disappeared.

Balkans Behind Western Europe

From the viewpoint of external politics, however, the Greeks ought to think twice before they act. In these matters, the Balkans are several decades behind Western Europe and America, and dynastic influences there count for much. Alliances recently concluded, by which the royal families of Rumania, Jugoslavia, and Greece are closely united, represent important factors tending toward Balkan confederation. They help to overcome the natural antipathy of the Greek-Slav-Roman-Latin races for one another, without which common action is impossible. And Greece today is certainly the weakest and least essential element in the Balkan alliance.

To Western Europe the controversy means little. Unfortunately reports are current that Great Britain is favoring the Greeks.

When a private way becomes a general thoroughfare, it naturally becomes

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GERMAN REICH SHOWS EVIDENCE OF SWINGING TO CONSERVATIVES

Population Reported Wearying of Democracy—Continued Bavarian Massing Reported on Thuringian Frontier

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—As a result of the resignations of the Social Democrats from the Stresemann Cabinet, for the present the ministries of justice and reconstruction will be filled by conservatives. For the Ministry of the Interior, Dr. Jarres, former Oberbürgermeister of Duisburg, who figured heroically from the German point of view in the earlier and stormier days of the Ruhr valley occupation, is prominently mentioned.

Nevertheless, according to present political alignments, Dr. Stresemann is scheduled to fall automatically as soon as the Reichstag meets, and he cannot postpone the meeting indefinitely, now that the Government empowerment laws have expired, due to the termination of the coalition which decreed it.

There is a noticeable swing in public opinion in favor of the Conservatives, or even the more extreme ones,

called Nationalists. A most common expression on the lips of the members of various classes nowadays is: "We are not experienced in democracy and should have more time to work in it before having all these big problems thrust upon us." The fact is becoming more obvious that numbers of Germans consider they are having more trouble today than ever before, and rightly or wrongly, they are prone to reason that the more they have gone in for democracy, pacifism, and Socialism, the more they and their country have lost and suffered, and they are apparently bent on having a change, no matter what.

One of the Nationalist leaders interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor representative said that his group expected to control the Government soon. The country, he said, was tired of weak policies by reformers and theorists, and required a

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BRITAIN MAY TAKE STRONGER ACTION AGAINST FRANCE

Attempts to Dismember Germany to Be Prevented by Economic Measures

Belgium Proposes Use of the Phrase "Capacity to Make Reparations"

By HUGH SPENDER
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 5.—From careful inquiries in well-informed quarters The Christian Science Monitor representative here learns that to meet Raymond Poincaré's resolve to limit the inquiry to the "present" capacity of Germany to pay, Belgium has proposed to amend the formula by the substitution of the words, "capacity to make reparations." Downing Street has adopted this amendment, the Belgian suggestion being highly valued in London as a sign that it is anxious to play a more independent rôle. Lord Crewe, the British Ambassador in Paris, has been instructed to support the Belgian demarche to Paris but M. Poincaré, as his note handed to the British Ambassador yesterday shows, remains immovable. This in spite of the fact that on Aug. 20 he declared Germany's capacity to pay was temporally nil.

Thus, according to his own showing, the expert committee would be limited to the examination of the relative value of nothing. Marquess Curzon, Foreign Secretary, has informed M. Poincaré that Great Britain cannot go further to meet him than the acceptance of the Belgian amendment to the British draft invitation to America.

FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS TO BE HELD

Further conversations will be held through diplomatic channels in a final attempt to reach a settlement. Politicians here are asking what will happen if an invitation is not sent to the United States or if it refuses an invitation with French restrictions on the committee.

The Monitor Representative Has Strong Ground for Believing That the Question of America Refusing the Invitation Has Not Yet Been Considered by the British Government

The Monitor representative has strong ground for believing that the question of America refusing the invitation has not yet been considered by the British Government. Its view is that it is wiser not to rush in with an alternative suggestion that a conference might be held without France. For the petitioners by F. A. Farman, counsel for the New Haven road, it is expected that three days will be required to hear both sides of the issue.

In brief the argument of the railroads is that they are losing from 50 per cent to 100 per cent on revenues procured through the sale of 12-ride tickets, the regular monthly tickets and the monthly tickets for school pupils.

They say that even with a 20 per cent increase, against which there is such a general protest, they will still operate under a loss and that they may be back again later to ask for a further increase.

The cities and towns which were

represented in protest against the petition included Melrose, Mansfield, Brockton, North Reading, Milton, Southborough, Abington, Reading, Randolph, Sudbury, Braintree, South Hanover, Wakefield, East Bridgewater, Malden, Sharon, Fitchburg, Hudson, Lexington, Bedford, Stoughton, Walpole, Winchester, Burlington, Norwood, Cohasset, Holbrook, North Easton, Lynn, Marblehead, Woburn, Gloucester, Brookline, Braintree, Wellesley, Hull, Belmont, and Milford.

Attorney Farman said that the basis on which the railroads are seeking to increase fares is part of a general program to more evenly distribute costs. He said the fact that the roads are asking more money and that some people are opposing increased fares should not influence the commissioners. The justice of the program, he urged, should be the deciding factor.

Mr. Farman said that if this increase in revenue were granted it would mean an added revenue to the New Haven of about \$1,400,000 and he believed the increase would not materially diminish the volume of riding.

Gerrit Fort, vice-president of the Boston & Maine railroad, and other railroad representatives followed explaining in detail various phases of the necessity, as they put it, for higher fares.

It is reported that Lord Curzon and Stanley Baldwin are prepared to take

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World News in Brief

Toronto, Ont.—The world is not dying and civilization is not degenerating, according to Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the University of Alberta, who addressed the members of the Empire Club today. Within the past 100 years the civilized nations of the world had made more progress than they had done during the previous 300 years. Within the past 20 years they had made greater steps than in the previous 75. The moral standard was being raised, education was being made better, and more people were being educated.

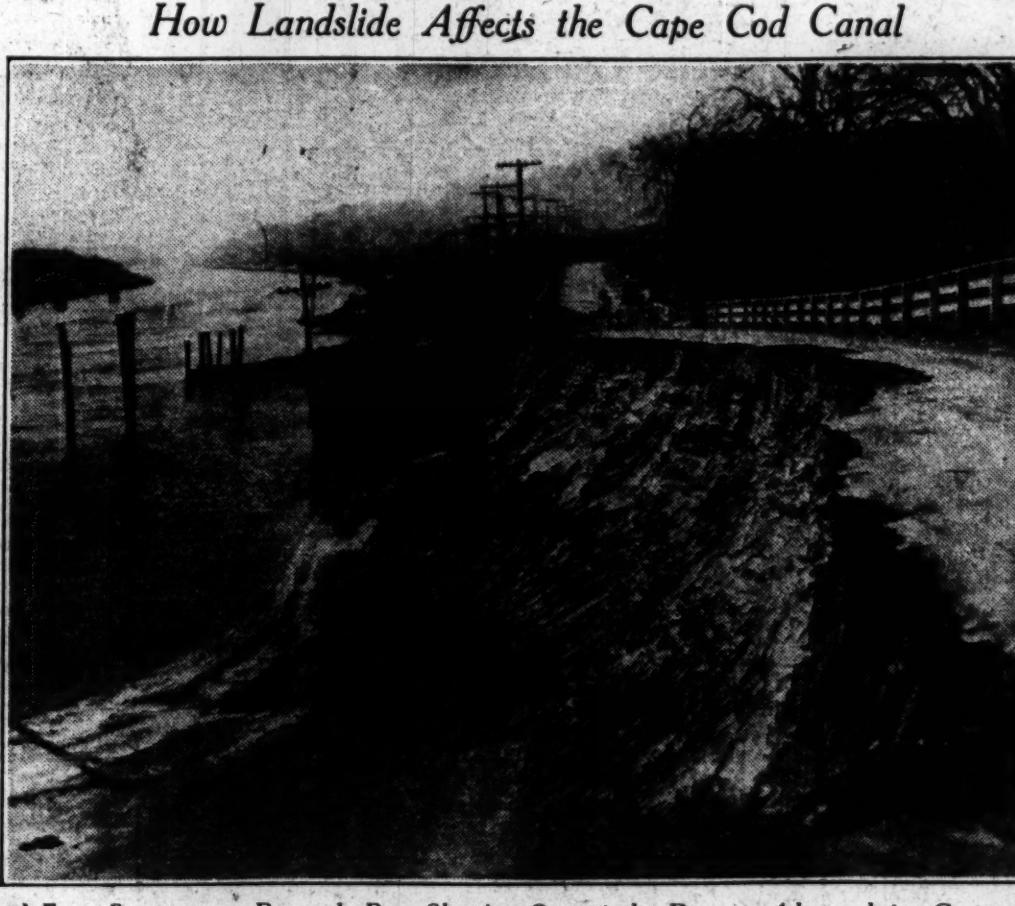
Chicago—Four reasonable proposals for ending war have been made during the last several hundred years, and of them were most prominent. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt told Chicago women voters. One of these proposals, she said, was the League of Nations, which described as "a going concern, with 54 nations in it, doing its best to end war." She then pointed out that among the ten nations remaining outside was America, author of the League idea.

Chicago (AP)—The Island of Guam is to have a public library, established by the Junior Red Cross, co-operating with the American Library Association here. An initial contribution of 400 books for children has been collected and shipped to the Governor of Guam.

Mexico City—R. A. Newman of Barren, Wis., who was recently released from the power of Juan Goldfarb, the outlaw leader in Durango after six months of alleged captivity, will be turned over to the United States authorities at El Paso, according to a statement by the Mexican War Department. It is explained that this is for the purpose of demonstrating that the New Mexican remained prisoner voluntarily.

New York—Masons here celebrated the one hundred and seventy-first anniversary of the day on which George Washington entered a room in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, and Valley Street, where Washington used to worship. The services were under the auspices of George Washington Lodge, No. 285, and an escort to the chapel was furnished by members of York Commandery, No. 55, Knights Templar.

Naples, Italy—Vice-Admiral Alfredo Acton is assuming supreme command of the Italian naval forces in succession to Admiral Solaro, who has been designated president of the committee of admirals. Admiral Acton will transfer his flag to the dreadnaught Conte di Cavour at Spezia on Dec. 14.



Road From Sagamore to Buzzards Bay, Showing One of the Reasons Advanced for Government Taking Over This Waterway

GERMAN REICH SHOWS EVIDENCE OF SWINGING TO CONSERVATIVES

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strong administration by the class trained and experienced in government. Another said they must have power to back up their authority, and when asked what kind of power, he said the republican neighbor on the west had shown the only kind which seemed to count nowadays.

Thus unless indications fail, one may witness ere long a shivering, temporarily at least, of much of the German democracy. Such a change, if it takes place, will be the swing of the pendulum back toward order, but there is reason to believe it will not go to the extreme point of pre-armistice days. Domestic problems will keep any kind of German Government too much occupied for a long time to permit of cherishing aggressive designs, and the people have learned lessons from the disappointments of war and the hardships of peace they are not likely to forget.

Socialists Criticize Reich

The Socialists are abounding in their criticism of the Reich Government for its severity toward Saxony and its laxity toward Bavaria. It is urged in rejoinder that in Saxony there were actual riots due to the unrest inspired by the Communists, whereas as between Berlin and Munich, it is more a difference between German points of view on questions of a constitutional nature. Another explanation is that the Berlin Government did not attempt to use the Reichswehr on Bavaria, for fear the national army would be carried away by the ardent patriotism of the Bavarians and go over to them.

Reports continue to pour in concerning military maneuvers of the Nationalists bands in Bavaria, notably along the Thuringian frontier. According to available information, the numbers are not large—a few thousand here and there—but the situation is disquieting, as evidenced by the reported demand of the Government of Baden upon Berlin for action to curb Bavaria.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, member of the Board of Lectureship of The Christian Science Church, Boston, Mass., in Astbury Temple, corner of Main and Moody streets, Waltham, 8.

Women's City Club: Opening lecture in series, "Fiction in the Making," by Mrs. Jeanne Fanning, Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 7:45.

The Symposium: Lecture "Leadership in a Democracy," by E. L. Whiting, Grace Hospital, 8:15.

New England Dabbs' Alumnae Association: Lecture "The Tomb of Tut-ankhamen," by Arthur Weigall, Jordan Hall, 8.

Lectures in series, "Human Aspects of the Economic Problem," by Prof. Harry F. Ward, Steinert Hall, 16 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston School Committee: Meeting, 15 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Branch, Dickens' Fellowship: Talk on "The Dickens' Country," by Quincy Kirby, 355 Boylston Street, 7:45.

Girls' Art Club: Anniversary banquet, Hotel Westminster, 6.

Greater Boston Branch, National Equal Rights League: Mass. meeting, Union Baptist Church, Main Street, Cambridge, 8.

Theaters: Colonial—David Warfield in "The Merchant of Venice," 8:15.

Copyly—The Double Life of Mr. Alfred Hollis, "The Awful Truth," 8:15.

Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:30.

Majestic—"Caroline," 8:15.

Phoenix—"The Cat and the Canary," 8:15.

Shubert—"Mary Jane," 8:15.

St. James—"Not So Fast," 8:15.

Winsor—"Sally, Irene and Mary," 8:15.

Boston—The Virginians," 2:30.

Exeter—"The Green Goddess," 2:45, 5, 7:45.

Park—"Ashes of Vengeance," 10, 12:30.

3, 5:30, 8.

Gordon's Olympia—"Meanest Man in the World," 2, 5, 8.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Pilgrim Publicity Association: Luncheon, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.

Rosevear, Club: Luncheon, talk by Thomas Mott Osborne, former gardener of Sing Sing prison, American House, 12:30.

Kiwani Club of Boston: Luncheon, talk by Bryan R. Newton, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Stained glass exhibit by Charles J. Connick.

Boston City Club—Camera studies by Gaso.

Casson Galleries—American paintings; dry prints by Baumer.

Brooks Reeds—Agnus H. Lincoln's flower Copley Gallery—Fall exhibition.

Children's Art Center—Fall exhibition.

Douglas & Richards—Marine paintings by European masters.

Grace Horne Gallery—Paintings by Frederick Simon; art collection for Phillips Collection.

Guild of Boston Artists—Sculpture by Bascha Paetz; paintings and water colors by members.

Harriet Brooks—Engravings; portraits; Arthur Heintzelman's sculptures.

Museum of Arts—Longfellow Collection of paintings; work of design department of museum school.

City of Arts and Crafts—Work of students of the School of Fine Arts and Crafts.

Vose Galleries—Paintings by E. Aubrey Hunt.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight

WNAC (Boston)—6, children's half-hour of stories and music.

WBZ (Boston)—6, "Just Say," 6:15, code practice, 6:45, news and sports.

WBZ (Springfield)—6, dinner concert.

"This Week in History," 7:30, "Tales for Children," 8, concert, 9, story for grown-ups.

WGY (Schenectady)—7:45, musical program.

WHAZ (Troy)—8, popular musical program with "Talk to Fathers and Sons."

WEAF (New York)—7:30, sport talk.

WBZ (Boston)—8, baritone, soprano and piano duets, 8:15, stories and music.

Meeting of American Marine Congress.

WIZZ (New York)—8, "Woodfolk" story, 8:15, story for older children, 8, literary program, 8:25, organ recital, 9:25, musical program.

WOR (Newark)—6:15 to 7:30, dinner concert, 8, "Current Motion Pictures," 7:30, talk by Dr. Tellegen, 8:30, radio advertising, 9 to 10, comedy.

WRC (Washington)—8, children's hour, 8, "The National Art Gallery," 8:10 to 8:45, music, 9:45, talk, "Army Finances," 10, concert.

INTEREST BEGINS NOV. 15

Open a Savings Bank Account by Mail

For the convenience of people living at a distance accounts may be opened and deposits made by mail in the

will be judged. The posters, according to the requirements, must be in opaque colors which will require not more than four printings. They should be unframed, with a black outline, and measure 14x22 inches when reproduced.

Although the artist is free in the choice of his theme the following suggestions may be helpful: 1—Unité? Or Fight? 2—Welfare—Not Warfare. 3—The World Is One. Win It for Peace. 4—Whoever Wins, War Is Defeat, or the Man in the Street. 5—One Hundred Per Cent Patriotism—Peace.

"Women's International League for Peace and Freedom" must appear on the poster without being incorporated in the design.

GREECE WARNED AGAINST ANY RASH ACTION ON DYNASTY

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oring the dynasty. It is true some subordinate officials at the Foreign Office, unable to keep their inexperienced fingers out of the Greek pie, have assumed an attitude of grave concern at the prospect of the abolition of the dynasty. But that the Government itself too obsessed with more important problems to bother about the internal affairs of Greece, will intervene anyway, is most unlikely. The régime under which they will live is essentially a matter which the Hellene themselves must decide and it is nobody else's business.

Meantime Eleutherios Venizelos has returned to London under the circumstances. The object of his visit requires no explanation.

Pedaling Practiced by Wellesley Girls

Only Seniors Can Have Automobiles, so Bicycles Flourish

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 8 (Special)—Only seniors at Wellesley are permitted to keep automobiles, but there is no ban on bicycles. Nearly everyone, freshmen in particular, owns a bicycle. The freshmen live on the campus, in Wellesley village, and any freshman will say that the walks back and forth from classes and the library, to say nothing of the gymnasium, far removed at the other end of the campus, are neither short nor easy.

Meanwhile, the first sharp breath of winter perceptible in the air during the last few days aggravates the effects of the food shortage and other hardships of the people. Attempts are being made to improve or neutralize the situation by schemes which, if successful, will reduce prices of necessities 20 to 30 per cent. The Government has granted credits for food-stuffs and voted actual money for the relief of the shortage of milk, of which there is not enough even for young children. Finally bread, upon which most of the people have been living, is becoming scarce, and bread cards will be reintroduced immediately.

Eggs have not been available in Berlin for two days, even in some of the expensive hotels catering to foreigners.

ANGORA REJECTS SOVIET PROPOSAL

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 5.—The Angora Government has unanimously rejected Moscow's proposal to widen the alliance with Turkey.

The Turkish press states that the Soviet representatives at Angora have been instructed by Moscow to pacify the Turkish Government and to use every effort to conclude a favorable alliance with the new Government.

PRIZES OFFERED FOR PEACE POSTERS

Prizes aggregating \$500 are offered by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom for the three best posters with "World Peace" as the theme. The league, which declares its object is to have peace represented as a creative power rather than a passive illusion, has decided that originality and technique are the chief points upon which the posters

will be judged.

CITY RECEIVES GIFT OF LAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 5 (Special)—The City Council has accepted the gift of land in Providence at Lockwood and Eddie streets, for the new city hall. The land is given for park purposes, but it is stipulated that if it is seen fit, the city may use it in constructing highways. The plot is the gift of five different owners: Jesse H. Metcalf, Mrs. McTalfe, the Franklin Process Company, Col. Samuel M. Nicholson and Mrs. E. S. Graves.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston: Unsettled, probably rain late tonight and Tuesday, not much change in temperature, with light variable winds.

Southern New England: Unsettled, probably rain late tonight and Tuesday, not much change in temperature, with light variable winds.

Northern New England: Unsettled, probably rain, toning down Tuesday, warmer in interior tonight, with moderate variable winds.

Weather outlook for the period Nov. 5 to Nov. 10, inclusive:

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Unsettled and rain beginning of week and again after Thursday, otherwise fair; normal temperature.

Official Temperatures

in Standard Time (5th meridian): Albany 42 Kansas City 34 Atlantic City 42 Memphis 48 Boston 44 Montreal 36 Buffalo 53 Narragansett 50 Charlotte 46 New Orleans 56 Charleston 66 New York 56 Chicago 44 Philadelphia 50 Denver 39 Pittsburgh 50 Los Angeles 48 Portland, Ore. 50 Galveston 51 San Francisco 54 Hartford 64 St. Louis 42 Helena 24 St. Paul 32 Jacksonville 44 Washington 50

High Tides at Boston

Monday 8:25 p. m.: Tuesday 8:33 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:05 p. m.

Styles direct from New York and Paris.

Bowdry

GOWNS, HATS

for the Mechanic

DALOZ

BRITAIN MAY TAKE STRONGER ACTION AGAINST FRANCE

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a stronger line against the attempts of France to dismember Germany, and that finally economic weapons will be used against France, in a demand of the payment of its debt and a threat of tariffs, if M. Poincaré still holds on his course.

Belgium Backing Inquiry

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Nov. 5—Negotiations are being carried on here by the Japanese, British, French and United States ambassadors with the view of bringing the gulf between the divergent views on the subject of the proposed reparations inquiry. Part of the difficulties are already overcome, and it is hoped that it will be possible to extend the scope of the inquiry beyond the limitations at present desired by M. Poincaré. The Belgian Government is making great efforts to insure that United States' willingness to co-operate in the economic restoration of Europe shall not miscarry.

LEAGUE IS URGED AS GERMANY'S AID

Mr. Crane Says Speedy Reconstruction Europe's Problem

Speedy reconstruction in Germany is the one great problem confronting Europe, declared Charles R. Crane, former American Minister to China and just returned from Europe, speaking this noon, before the woman's department of the National Civic Federation at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston. There are many difficulties in Europe, in the opinion of Mr. Crane. Any one of Europe's present problems, in normal times, would be serious enough. But Russia's reds and Bulgaria's radicals and the Turkish situation may well await attention, Mr. Crane asserted, until Germany is brought back to stability.

This, Mr. Crane believes, might be done in somewhat the same way that the League of Nations stepped in and co-operated with the governments of Europe, helped to restore Austria. Whatever encouragement Mr. Crane found in the European situation comes chiefly from Central Europe, and from the returning order in Turkey. "Aside from Turkey," he said, "the only peace seems to be in Central Europe. In the face of the greatest kind of economic and political difficulties, Czechoslovakia has not only arranged her own internal affairs and her relations with most difficult neighbors, but has worked out a technique for bringing back Austria and Hungary into the group of peaceful, productive states which seem some light ahead and something worth striving for."

Of the new Turkey which Mr. Crane indicated might arise from the present situation there, he said "Turkey has taken a step toward being standardized as a republic. Mustapha Kemal Pasha is showing himself as a responsible political leader as he was a military one. Outside of Constantinople, which he has not yet visited since he reclaimed Turks' independence he now has the widest acquaintance with the people and is giving ear to their needs. He is working for peace."

At the business meeting prior to Mr. Crane's address the Woman's Department of the Massachusetts Section of the National Civic Federation elected the following officers for the year 1923-1924: Chairman, Mrs. John G. Paley; first vice-chairman, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames; second vice-chairman, Mrs. Harold Wendell; fourth vice-chairman, Mrs. Barrett Wendell; fifth vice-chairman, Mrs. Harold Murdoch; sixth vice-chairman, Mrs. Hayward Parker Whittington; treasurer, Mrs. Edwin Farnham Greene; secretary, Mrs. William A. Muller.

RADCLIFFE YEAR BOOK BOARD

The senior class at Radcliffe College has announced the publication of the Year Book, the annual publication of the seniors. The editor-in-chief is Elizabeth Ehrhart. The editorial staff con-

sists of Barbara Higgins, June Wellman, Florence Tracy, Pauline Dodge, Helen Howell, Edith O'Connor, May Goodale, Verda Harff, Ellen Kerney and Anna Ryan. The art editor is Winifred Pancost, the snapshot editor is Edith Spivak and photography editor is Hazel Shennan. The business manager is Mary Killam.

AMERICAN CONCERN ADVISED ON FOREIGN TRADE-MARK RIGHTS

Protection of American trade-marks abroad is one of the most important matters confronting our manufacturers today, says Lynn W. Meekins, manager of the New England district office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Meekins has received word from Julius Klein, director of the bureau in Washington, that the United States Government plans to

CITIZENSHIP PARLEY WORKERS ORGANIZE

New England Law Enforcement Conference to Be Held in January—Women Active

An organization meeting for the New England Conference on Law Enforcement, with particular reference to prohibition, to be held in Boston, Jan. 16 will be held this afternoon in Congregational House. The meeting was called by the Rev. F. Talmadge Root, chairman. It is planned to form a New England committee of at least 100 persons also a state committee of the same number to carry on the work. These committees will issue the call to the January conference.

The work has the endorsement of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, the anti-saloon leagues of the other New England states, the Women's Christian Temperance Union and other organizations, including women's clubs.

Among those on the local committee are Delcevaro King, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, J. Weston Allen, Robert A. Woods, Andrew Case, Mrs. William N. Irving, the Rev. George Lyman Paine, Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, the Rev. H. L. Thornton, and Mrs. William Tilton.

Local law enforcement committees of women all over the State were decided upon as the first step in a law-enforcement campaign to be conducted by Massachusetts women at a preliminary meeting of the Massachusetts Woman's Committee held today. Mrs. Henry W. Peabody is chairman of the Woman's National Committee on Law Enforcement. Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney was appointed chairman of the committee at a New England conference held last week. The work of the local committee is to be, first, educational, getting the facts about prohibition and the opposition to it before the people; and second, the ballot, focusing on the 1924 campaign. The organization is not to stop there, however. It is to be permanent. It is the plan to use it as a lever to turn any election of the future toward progress and good government. The immediate objective is to secure the election in 1924 of a dry candidate for every office from President to town councilor.

CANAL HELD UTILITY OF NATIONAL VALUE

(Continued from Page 1)

a public service, and as such, appears to serve best under Government operation. The toll bridge has disappeared; and so, naturally—according to all signs commercial and political—the privately owned canal should follow. In the case of the Cape Cod Canal, the gradual shifting of sand, peculiar to certain portions of the Cape, has, as experts point out, interfered seriously with shipping. The problem of landslides indeed has occupied a foremost place in considerations respecting this canal, its utility and its shortcomings.

Private Capital Inadequate

In short, it is held that private capital, with its limited interests and resources, finds itself unable to cope with the situation. Add to the vital necessity for strengthening the banks of the canal, the desirability of making it wide and deep enough to admit ocean-going ships, and an idea will be obtained as to what is needed to get the full benefit of this waterway.

All signs of the political compass indicate that the next Congress will have before it the final disposition of the question of the United States Government buying the Cape Cod Canal. Once again will be laid before the Nation the story of this phase of man's adaptation of nature, potentially one of the most interesting chapters ever recorded in the history of American shipping progress. The Cape Cod Canal is, of course, an accomplished fact, and next summer will mark the tenth anniversary of its opening. That event in itself might be enough to command national interest, but, more pertinent still, the eight-mile waterway which has converted historic Cape Cod into an island is certain to become an issue in Congress during 1924, and its history will be retold not only down where the ships of commerce and of war are constantly passing, day and night, between the picturesque sand dunes of the Cape, but in the Nation's Capitol as well.

Has Become National Issue

For there a fight is to be waged over the question as to whether or not the United States shall purchase, control and rebuild this man-made waterway established a decade ago by private enterprise. Once a purely local affair, the Cape Cod Canal has become a national issue. Its purchase by the Government, which President Coolidge is known to favor, and its proposed improvement—the necessity for which is generally conceded—would entail the expenditure of several million dollars. This money would be well spent in the interests of the whole country, say those who favor the proposition; ill spent, say its opponents.

Though the issue may be clouded by arguments of sectionalism and favoritism for special interests, yet the question will in all probability be decided finally upon strict merits, for in America sectional interests, in the long run, have been found to be national interests as well. Therefore the issue is simply this: Will the additional benefit which will be derived by the Nation by reason of government ownership of this waterway be commensurate with the cost entailed?

For the reasons already set forth, the history of the Cape Cod Canal—what it has already accomplished and what it might be expected to accomplish in a far greater degree if owned by the United States—is of present-day pertinence. And in order that the picture may be complete, a little of its antecedent history may well be recalled.

For the question is by no means a new one. That the National Govern-

ment should itself construct such a cut was considered as far back as 1776 and advocated by General Washington; similar proposals were made from time to time thereafter, and during the war the United States actually did take possession of it as a war measure, under executive order, and later by uncompleted condemnation proceedings. Indeed, its actual ownership is still in dispute. The situation is so generally unsatisfactory that it seems to the layman that one thing or the other should be done without further delay—either the Government completes its undertaking, or the Boston, Cape Cod & New York Canal Company resumes full control of what it claims is a private enterprise. The vital question is, which course is to be pursued?

Canal Reduced Losses at Sea

Pilfering tactics resulted in the defeat last spring of the bill authorizing the Government to purchase the waterway outright, notwithstanding the support accorded the measure by President Harding, Vice-President Coolidge, the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, and of Commerce, the chairman of the Shipping Board, a large number of private organizations, and probably a majority of the Sixty-Seventh Congress.

The element of time enters into the consideration of New England coastwise shipping, whether the weather be fair or foul. Before the construction of the canal, all shipping between New York and Boston was required to cover a route of 304 statute miles, and vessels of the deeper draft, such as battleships, which are unable to cross the shoals at Pollock Rip, had to count on 150 miles more. The canal, however, has reduced the former minimum mileage by 66 to 70 miles, with a saving of four hours to the steamship of average speed, besides minimizing the hazards, since the inside route is comparatively protected, free from dangerous shoals, and since Buzzards Bay averages less than half the number of hours of fog experienced in Vineyard Sound.

So much, briefly, for the physical aspects of the case. It will be shown that already the Cape Cod Canal—notwithstanding that its depth and width are insufficient for vessels of great draft, and that its high tolls prohibit many sailing ships and other craft from its waters—has materially reduced the losses at sea in this section.

If the canal is made broad and deep enough for all shipping to pass through, and especially if, under government ownership, it is made toll-free, in accordance with established custom as applied to similar inland waterways, increased protection will be afforded and much of the hazard reduced for the benefit of New England coastwise vessels.

[The third article of this series will tell something of the early romantic history of the Cape Cod Canal.]

WETS DEFEATED, SAYS MR. UPSHAW

Not a Chance for Election, Declares Georgia Leader

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 5 (Special)—"Let me tell you that there is not a chance for the election of any man who is wet either in practice or in his politics," said William D. Upshaw, member of the national House from Georgia, in an address yesterday to the Providence Young Men's Christian Association. Representative Upshaw said that he was going to introduce a bill in Congress to expel any member found under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

Representative Upshaw's topic was "The Four Cornerstones of Manhood," but took occasion to say a few words on the subject of prohibition. He declared that assertions in newspapers that the next campaign would result in serious inroads on the dry forces in Congress was wet propaganda. "I have just begun," he said, "to get ready to fight against those who, in defiance of our Constitution, duly changed, and in defense of the great flag that waves over us, are trying to dig up the body of old John Barleycorn to corrupt again the youth of the Nation."

CHAMBER TO HONOR PAST OFFICERS AND INSTALL PRESIDENT

Each of the 13 past presidents of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will be present at the fourteenth annual dinner of the Boston Chamber at the Copley-Plaza tomorrow evening. The occasion is of particular interest in view of it being the formal inauguration of Howard Coonley as president, and an occasion in honor of James J. Storrow, the first president. Coming at the end of National Apple Week the guests will receive specially selected New England grown apples.

Seldom, if ever before, have all the past presidents of the Chamber been assembled at the same time. Mr. Storrow, in addition to being the first president, was also fifth highest officer of the organization, having been elected for a second term after three other presidents had completed their terms. The past presidents, in the order of their terms of office, are: James J. Storrow, Bernard J. Rothwell, George S. Smith, Joseph B. Russell, James J. Storrow, J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., Elmer J. Blais, Louis K. Liggett, Charles F. Weed, Henry J. Harriman, John R. Macomber, George R. Nutter, Everett Morris, and Frederic S. Snyder.

CUBAN FINANCES

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—The Cuban Government has \$22,000,000 on hand. Floating debt liabilities amount to \$40,000,000, less public works contracts which have already been granted amounting to \$14,000,000.

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ORDINANCE OF 1641 STILL HOLDS GOOD

Attorney-General Uses It as Basis for Ruling in Disputed Trespass Cases

Persons who desire to visit the so-called great ponds of the State for pleasure or for fish will be interested in the opinion of Jay R. Benton, attorney general of Massachusetts, to the effect that they have a right to do so. William A. L. Baxley, head of the department of conservation, makes the decision public today.

Mr. Benton decides that persons have a right to cross "over lands of proprietors bordering ponds of 10 acres or more for the purpose of gaining access thereto, without rendering themselves liable as trespassers."

The Attorney-General stipulates that this applies only where there are no means of access over unimproved and unenclosed lands and no public lands, public ways, or acquired rights of way.

"The foundation of public rights in great ponds lies in the Colonial ordinance of 1641-47," the opinion states. A section of the original act quoted in the opinion reads as follows: "And for the great ponds lying in common, though within the bounds of some town, it shall be free for any man to fish and fowl there; and may pass and repass on foot through any man's property for that end, so they trespass not upon any man's corn or meadow."

"By this ordinance," the opinion reads, "great ponds were defined as ponds containing more than 10 acres created by the natural formation of the land at particular place, and were set apart and devoted to the public use."

"Though fishing and fowling are the only public rights enumerated in the colonial ordinance, the mention of them did not exclude other rights, and the uses which the public might make of great ponds not appropriated to private persons prior to 1647 were not limited to those named in the ordinance or in the Body of Liberties, or to such as could be made of them at that time. The great ponds, like any other property, can be applied to such uses as from time to time they become capable of. They are appropriated to such public uses as the progress of civilization and the increasing wants of the community properly demand. Fishing, fowling, boating, bathing, skating, or riding upon the ice, taking water for domestic or agricultural purposes or for use in the arts, and the cutting and taking of ice are public rights which are free to all persons so far as they do not interfere with the reasonable use of the ponds by others or with the public right, except in cases where the Legislature has otherwise directed."

CONNECTICUT WOMEN OPEN ANTI-WAR DRIVE

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 5 (Special)—"Law—not War" is the aim of a program of special activities this week on the part of the Connecticut League of Women Voters, which proposes to do its bit in promoting the movement for entrance of the United States into the World Court. Many local branches will hold special meetings during the week in the interests of peace.

The program will be brought to a close on Sunday, Nov. 11, Armistice Day, when the concentrated energies of the Federal Council of Churches and several co-operating organizations will be bent upon one great anti-war effort. In many churches the clergymen have agreed to make the world peace idea the topic of their sermons. In other churches women will occupy the pulpits for four minutes and deliver the nation-wide peace sermon, "A Woman's Plea." In not a few churches both methods will be used to advance the cause of peace.

COSMOPOLITAN TRUST DISTRIBUTES \$393,706

Distribution of the \$393,706, representing a 6 per cent dividend upon allowances made from assets of the commercial department of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company, was started today by Joseph C. Allen, Commissioner of Banks of Massachusetts. The sum will be divided among 8428 claimants.

Depositors in the savings department of the company, numbering 12,146, have received to date, \$3,904,970.68, or 70 per cent of the amount of their claims. Further payments in both departments will be made, Mr. Allen announces.

ITALIANS CELEBRATE PIAVE BATTLE VICTORY

Marching between the North End Park, Boston, and the Cadet Armory in Columbus Avenue, yesterday, and

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past the State House and City Hall, about 5000 young Italians celebrated the victory of their compatriots at the battle of the Piave, five years ago, while most of the city's "little Italy," gayly dressed for the occasion, applauded from the sidewalks. The Italian Consul and his staff, Frank G. Allen, president of the state Senate, and Mayor Curley, reviewed the procession, and attended the patriotic exercises at the Armory.

The celebration, which was conducted by the Italian War Veterans' Association brought out not only Italian ex-service men but an escort of honor composed of British and Canadian soldiers, and soldiers and marines from the regular American forces.

In addition to Italian veterans accompanied by a number of women who had also served overseas, the order of Sons of Italy was well represented with their women auxiliaries.

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CHICAGO'S MAYOR ROUTS WET ARMY AND DRIES UP CITY

(Continued from Page 1)

on the part of all citizens who are interested in impartial law enforcement. Every good citizen should be so interested—a spirit of co-operation and helpfulness, for unless a majority of our citizenship earnestly desires adherence to established law, a better governed Chicago is impossible.

Brewery Running Cessna

"I do not believe there is a Chicago brewery running beer into circulation today," said T. E. Howard, acting divisional chief federal prohibition agent, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Nothing short of a revolution in local enforcement conditions is indicated in this statement. Police and politicians had mixed into the beer business until the thing had become a public scandal. Mr. Howard continued:

The city police are doing what the federal prohibition force of 55 men was unable to do. They are keeping guard day and night over the breweries to see that beer running is stopped.

Recently, in a tour of major cities of Chicago's breweries we saw what the police were actually doing. In only one case did we find the policemen on the inside. At the rest they were outside watching.

To show you how the police are watching, Mr. Ross, the acting Illinois prohibition director, was stopped twice Saturday night by motor-cycle police because he was coming back on a beer truck from a raid in a suburb.

I think the Mayor is sincere and that he will keep right on if the wet council does not tie his hands or the wet politicians block him in some other way. Chicago is certainly drier than it has been since prohibition. The big things now are beer, distilled alcohol and sacramental wines. Great amounts of "hair tonic" are being made and shipped here, for the purpose. I am convinced of redistillation. The traffic in sacramental wines is great. We are just now getting to it.

Called Bone Dry

Mr. Howard's testimony is confirmed and enlarged upon by G. J. Simons, acting chief federal enforcement officer for Illinois. Mr. Simons said:

Chicago is drier than it has ever been. It is dry that my men have not been able to make a buy here in the past week. We have to go outside the city to pursue that line of work. The barkeeper may have some whisky in his hip pocket for a particular friend, but he is taking no chances on selling real beer or whisky to strangers.

Conditions are so much improved that we have been able to take our force off the saloons and breweries and put it on inspection work, the kind they were intended for but have never yet been able to go ahead with.

Mayor Dever has ordered the law enforced and Morgan A. Collins, the chief of police, is carrying out his instructions. When he does, the drinking licenses right and left where the police have reported violations or have found men coming out intoxicated. When a place loses its license to sell soft drinks it is done. The result is that saloonkeepers are beginning to close up all over town because they can't pay expenses. The Heerber Brewery called us up the other day to ask us to come out and empty their vats. They said they were going to quit. Our men must have poured out 6000 gallons.

Wentworth Avenue, on the south side, used to have 107 saloons. A few days ago when I made an inspection of it, we could find only two. The rest were dark. A dozen little places that sprang up on Wentworth opposite some railroad shops have closed. The same is true elsewhere over the city and in the loop.

Big Cafés Are Dark

Big cafés that used to entertain 400 to 500 people on a Saturday night, now have only a hundred or so. I took a round of the saloons on a recent Saturday night to see how much business they were doing. The best 100 feet of the most of them was a single man besides the barkeeper. And on a Saturday night? Their overhead is too heavy for them to hang on at that rate.

Chicago is drier than some of the small cities of the State. It is about as dry today as it can be made.

"Only 1243 so-called saloons out of 6000 are now open in Chicago," said Frank M. Paddean, first assistant corporation counsel, to the writer. "The balance have closed through revocation of license or have voluntarily gone out of business since the middle of September. Something over 1400 licenses have been revoked by the Mayor since he started out."

"Revocation of licenses is still going on. It hasn't stopped yet. The Mayor is still at it."

The Rev. Mr. McBride, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, thinks that neither politics nor politicians can turn Mayor Dever from his program of law enforcement. He cited recent declarations of policy the Mayor had made before the Sunday Evening Club of Chicago and the Commercial Club, in which, in one address, he had repeated his intention to make the city as dry as he knew he could, and in the other, to make it drier than it was today. Mr. McBride added:

Mayor Dever is all right. There is no question but that he is enforcing prohibition. I am entirely satisfied of that. He has the fundamentally right attitude toward the prohibition law. I am surprised that some of the local papers have taken the attitude toward his stand that they have.

Avoiding Propaganda

The Mayor is seeking to avoid propaganda for either side, and simply hewing to the line of what he regards as his duty as Mayor of Chicago.

If he goes through with his program, and I am convinced he will, Chicago will present to the world the finest sta-

tistics on the effects of prohibition it has had from a great city.

With Edwin A. Olson, the United States Attorney, taking a firm stand for prohibition enforcement; both major political parties are represented in upholding the law in Chicago, for Mayor Dever is a Democrat. Mr. Olson, who was named under the Harding Administration, came out in behalf of the prohibition law a long time since. Under his regime the concession of prohibition cases in the local federal courts has been relieved.

Jacob I. Grossman, Assistant United States Attorney in charge of prohibition work, told the writer that 625 places have been closed in Chicago by injunction since prohibition went into effect of these 125 since July 1. There are cases pending to the number of 575. The most notable place locked up for violation is the DeJonge Hotel, in the heart of the loop across from the Palmer House. The old "Relic Building," built of clinkers from the Chicago fire, which has for many years been a little landmark of the north side, was forced to join the list of cabarets, roadhouses, restaurants, drug stores and for the most part saloons shut up for one year.

One brewery has been locked up here, and cases against five others are pending. Five breweries have been closed in small cities not far distant from Chicago; while cases against four more have been set for hearing. The first petition to destroy machinery to be presented in Illinois, concerning an Elgin brewery, has been prepared.

More Praise for Mayor

"There is no question at all but that the prohibition law is being enforced and that the Mayor is in earnest," said E. J. Davis, superintendent of the Better Government Association and for many years prior Chicago district superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. He added:

The Mayor is doing wonderful work in enforcement. The results only demonstrate that the law can be enforced if an honest effort be made. We are very highly gratified at the work being done by Mayor Dever and District Attorney Olson.

This is no bungling in this enforcement drive, so far as the Mayor is concerned. I don't think pressure can be brought on him to turn him from his course. The only possibility I see of reaction is that when his attention is turned to other things, the friends of liquor will try to creep in. I feel sure he means business. He says he is not going to have his name tied to any fake.

The people need to be on the alert and give him loyal support in enforcement. If so, Chicago may become, as the Mayor has predicted, the driest city in America by Christmas. I don't think there is today any city where the law is being better enforced. Saloons are being shut up all over town. Chicago is drier than ever before in its history.

The Northwestern Christian Advocate, Methodist Episcopal, says editorially: "Mayor Dever has thrown down the gauntlet to the law violators and the fight is intense. His contest is an out-and-out struggle to crush the most detestable brood of bootleggers and booters that have ever infested the city."

In a letter to the Mayor, relative to an editorial attack on his enforcement policy, O. G. Christgau, editor of the Illinois edition of the American issue, the Anti-Saloon League organ, added:

"You are absolutely right when you say that prohibition can be enforced. If any official who refuses to try to enforce the law is a traitor certainly something of the same sort can be said of a newspaper that encourages lawlessness."

In its forty-ninth annual report just issued the Citizens' Association declares Mayor Dever's administration deserves credit also "for the vigorous efforts now being made to free the police department from collusion with beer runners and hired gunmen and to make it more effective toward crimes of violence, gambling and vice."

**YALE ANNOUNCES
SERIES OF LECTURES**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5—Sir Paul Vinogradoff, Corpus professor of jurisprudence at Oxford University, and Niels Bohr, professor of physics in the University of Copenhagen, will give two series of lectures at Yale University beginning tomorrow. Professor Vinogradoff will give three lectures on the Story Foundation under the auspices of the school of law on the subject, "Principles of a Theory of Rights," on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

"The Atom and the Natural System of the Elements" will be the subject of the six lectures by Professor Bohr, whose new theory of atomic structure won for him the Nobel prize in physics in 1922. These lectures will be given on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and will continue on the same days of next week. This series will be the seventeenth course of the Silliman lectures.

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DE MOLAY OPENS \$200,000 DRIVE FOR FIRST COLLEGE DORMITORY

New Phase of Order's Constructive Program Seen as University of Missouri Building Is Projected

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 5 (Special)—A campaign for \$200,000 has been launched by the Order of De Molay, to erect a dormitory at the University of Missouri. The building planned here is to be the first in the contemplated chain of De Molay dormitories to be built at various colleges and universities where the need is apparent. The privilege of contributing to this constructive new phase of the boys' order is offered Masons and their friends, it is announced.

De Molays are numerous at the university here and the overflow of existing dormitories has caused Dr. Stratton D. Brooks, who assumed the presidency a few weeks ago, "to give full support to the movement for a dormitory for De Molay young men enrolled at the university. An effort will be made to provide a home-like environment for the students in this dormitory. A De Molay dormitory for the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, Kan., is expected to be next in order.

These dormitories, organized on a nonprofit basis, are to be under the control of the University De Molay Building Association, which has received papers of incorporation from the State of Missouri, for the purpose of building college dormitories. Management of the dormitories will be vested in the Grand Council of the order at all times.

Phenomenal Growth

The rise of De Molay in the United States has been nothing short of phenomenal. From a group of nine boys under the inspiring tutelage of Frank S. Land, who gained his vision of service to young men while connected with the welfare work of the Scottish Rite bodies in Kansas City four years ago, the order has a membership today in excess of 125,000.

A total of 1048 chapters have been instituted in as many cities. The mother chapter in Kansas City has 2500 members, and now five new "neighborhood" chapters have been organized there on an experimental basis, to meet the growing needs of the members. During the coming winter it is expected the order will establish a chapter in Chicago, one of the few cities without a local De Molay organization.

Each local chapter organized, has the endorsement of the grand Masonic or Scottish Rite body in the territory in which it is located before it is

officially recognized by the national organization. It is emphasized, however, that the Order of De Molay is not a Masonic body in any sense of the word, but is open to all young men of purposeful character, and is a boy-building organization in many ways. As its leaders put it, the order is planned "for the sons of Master Masons and their chums between the ages of 16 and 21." It teaches love of parents, reverence, patriotism, purity, courtesy, comradeship and fidelity.

Citizenship Program

De Molay, though still an infant organization in point of years, is instituting many far-reaching activities which are taking definite shape. Aside from the new movement to furnish De Molay dormitories at colleges, one of the most important movements is the order's citizenship-building plan. Six well-known educators in the United States are being selected by Mr. Land at the present time to develop such a program which the order hopes to establish during the coming winter. These educators will represent universities in all sections of the United States.

Establishment of this citizenship-building program is based on the assertion that De Molay is the only movement exclusively for young men between 16 and 21 years, and the order attempts to avoid overlapping the work of any other boy movement. It is felt that no movement places definite attention upon the youth's future responsibilities and privileges as citizens, and that consequently the average young man has but a basic knowledge of what citizenship will require of him when he reaches a position of leadership in national, political, religious, economic and social life.

The citizenship-building program is not academic, but appeals to the interest and curiosity of the youth. At regular chapter meetings once each month during the winter participation in this program is to be obligatory on each older De Molay member. The program would be presented by national lecturers or other speakers and would include forums in which the youths would discuss the various subjects among themselves. At the end of two years of satisfactory work, the De Molay would receive a diploma.

Political Topics

Among the topics for consideration in this program are the following:

Leaders Credited With Phenomenal Expansion of Order of De Molay



Judge Cochran of St. Louis, Mo., Is Grand Master Councilor; Mr. Land of Kansas City, Mo., Is the Founder of the Order, and Its Present Grand Scribe; Dr. Clark of Omaha, Neb., Is the Grand Lecturer

National government, law courts, politics, the family, public school and university, the church, business, health and immigration. Others will be added as the program expands. The young men will receive well-rounded training in the operation of government activities, of the work of the courts and law enforcement; will be given an understanding of the political parties and election systems, their obligations as one-makers, and the structure of the nation's educational systems.

They will obtain an insight into labor and capital and their obligations thereto, will be shown the value of sanitation; and the problems of immigration and Americanization will be explained in a way that will be valuable to the future citizens.

Another part of the order's educational program are the scholarship funds which various chapters have founded to aid its members in obtaining a college education. The money from these funds is lent to the members who pay it back when they are able. A fund to aid boys from reform schools, to help them back to useful citizenship, recently was launched by J. N. Wilkinson in Oklahoma.

Live Official Organ

One of the developing activities of De Molay is The De Molay Councilor, official organ of the order. With the latest issue, just off the press, a select advertising has been admitted to its columns, and more readable stories have been added, with articles by well-known contributors.

Much valuable work for the order has been done by Dr. Zoro D. Clark of Omaha, Neb., Grand Lecturer.

The Order of De Molay has been established successfully in several European countries as a result of a six months' trip abroad by Judge Alexander G. Cochran of St. Louis, Grand Master Councilor of the order. Judge Cochran has presented the work of the order before Masonic bodies in England, Scotland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Denmark and Belgium, and has instituted local chapters in Rome, Milan, Paris and Lucerne, while chapters are well under way in England and Scotland.

Judge Cochran, who is a thirty-third degree Mason, left the United States last March and visited Europe solely in the interest of the Order of De Molay. The Paris chapter, which he instituted, is traditionally dear to De Molay members because it was near Paris where Jacques De Molay, in whose memory the order is named, suffered martyrdom for refusing to reveal information regarding the old Knights Templar Order to the Inquisition. Introduction of the order in Europe in these strife-

days is regarded as significant and of good omen, since one of its fundamentals is to train young men in loyalty to their country's flags and civilization as a whole.

Well Received in Europe

"Fraternity as taught by the order has made a fine impression in important European centers because it is confined to no one nation or race," said Judge Cochran to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He added:

The spread of De Molay throughout the United States, Philippines, Islands, Porto Rico, and Europe is appealing to thoughtful men everywhere on the basis of rendering a real service in world advancement.

The international leagues and coalitions of only a few years hence will be those effected by the boys of today who will base their acts on the sacrifices made by their fathers and forefathers. What will be the draftsmen of world treaties if not the Milan merchant boy, the Roman Fascist's son, jeune Francois, the rugged Swiss, and the brave Scotch lad?

They must not be allowed to drift into a state of ultra-sophistication. The hopes of civilization actually rest upon the virtues of filial affection, reverence, patriotism, courtesy, courtesy, brotherhood and fidelity.

What can atone for neglecting the rising generation in those formative years to which the organization of De Molay specially addresses itself?

It is imperative to direct the boy of any and every land away from his tendency to regard father as a regular odd duck, as the central star of De Molay, incites the binding of the race in filial continuity, first, with all the added benefits of noble living and deep religious experience that would accrue thereto. "It matters not so much what the future men graduate into, as it does from what they graduate, and what equipment they use on the world's active stage. The problem of ultra-sophistication is everywhere, one of the most serious situations now confronting us."

Exaggerated Incorrigibility

It is most unfortunate that the reports of a rising incorrigibility in the young people of Europe has been so grossly exaggerated. Recognition must be accorded to the effecting of certain

changes. Refractory children and those escaping discipline are a common problem throughout the world.

An outstanding opportunity can be found in the development of good citizenship, as the central star of De Molay has begun to develop it "in America." The assistance given them in making contacts with public matters, in which they as yet have no voice, is of inestimable value to the youth. Young people entertain a livelier interest in such things than is apt to be accorded to them, and it is indeed surprising how adults and youth work together in the De Molay organizations, to note how frivoly soon is dispensed by consideration of the serious problems confronting them.

The impressions conveyed by Judge Cochran, as he concluded the interview, were in effect that current forces tending to jeopardize civil and religious liberty brought the Order of De Molay into the field of fraternal activities at an opportune time, and that its extension across the Atlantic Ocean to the rising citizenship of the Old World represents an outstanding accomplishment in constructive endeavor.

It was also made clear that the De Molay plan for citizenship training, now for the first time announced to the world through The Christian Science Monitor, adapted to the needs and conditions in America, would be made available also to the De Molay boys of Europe.

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For Men of Prominence

Meeting the requirements of those prominent in the business, social, or sports world, clothes tailored in this establishment have unusual style and distinction.

LINDBECK, TAILOR

25 Kearny Street, San Francisco, California

REVERSAL OF WET POLICY IS PROPOSED

Democratic Women of Connecticut, With Larger Representation, Aim for Dry Plank

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 5 (Special)—Women members of the Democratic Party, who have won their long fight in the state organization for larger representation and recognition in the party councils, propose to direct their greatly increased influence toward a reversal of the party's attitude toward prohibition; according to Democratic women leaders interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"With greater representation on the state committee," said one leader, "the Democratic women of the State, the vast majority of whom are for prohibition and strict enforcement of the Volstead Act, will be able to exercise a more effective influence in determining the policy of the party on this as well as other matters affecting the home life of the people of the State."

The Democratic Party of Connecticut is usually regarded as being markedly wet, but these women leaders believe that the Democratic women are now in a position to exert sufficient influence in the party councils to place it on record not only in support of the prohibition amendment but as in favor of vigorous measures for its enforcement.

The victory of the Democratic women did not come easy. They had long hammered at the door of the state organization and they were given adequate representation on the Connecticut state central committee. Next they went to the local organizations. The state central committee reinforced the women's demand by requesting the local organizations to grant them larger representation. This demand has been acceded to in most of the towns and cities.

Edward M. Yeomans, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, in an interview with the Monitor representative said he thought it probable that the representation of women at the State conventions in the future will be very much larger than in the past. He claimed that men in the party did not consciously neglect their women associates in the matter of representation, explaining that, by force of habit, the men, in casting about for available delegates and such chose men as they had in the past, forgetful for the time of the fact that women were also available.

TELEPHONE SERVICE IMPROVED

Telephone service in Woburn, Mass., underwent a great improvement when, just before midnight last night, a new and much larger switchboard was cut over in the local telephone office. Three hundred subscribers and 24 operators now are provided for.

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Scotch mole garments, appropriate for evening and street wear—graceful, pliable and soft, are presented in stunning designs approved for the winter season. In every garment the same quality of skillful workmanship and attention to detail is found—in all the same beauty of silhouette prevails.

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Leaders Credited With Phenomenal Expansion of Order of De Molay

PLEA FOR LARGER DEMOCRACY MADE

United States Declared Drifting

in a "Fool's Paradise"

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 5 (Special)

Unless the United States alters its course and applies itself to the

service of all humanity it is destined

to follow the same downward path

that Germany pursued, was the conviction voiced by Fred B. Smith of New York, at the opening Y. M. C. A.

mass meeting of the season in the Auditorium yesterday afternoon. He said:

I am alarmed for my country. It is drifting along in a fool's paradise of national patriotism. The type of person who stands rigidly for 100 per cent Americanism and does not make provision for the rest of the world never wins a friend and never makes a friend.

Should America be caught in the clutches of selfish groups and the streams of democracy for their own selfish ends the Nation will soon be the scene of such upheaval as has been wrecking European countries.

The Democratic Party of Connecticut is usually regarded as being markedly wet, but these women leaders believe that the Democratic women are now in a position to exert sufficient influence in the party councils to place it on record not only in support of the prohibition amendment but as in favor of vigorous measures for its enforcement.

The victory of the Democratic women did not come easy. They had long hammered at the door of the state organization and they were given adequate representation on the Connecticut state central committee.

Next they went to the local organizations.

The state central committee reinforced the women's demand by requesting the local organizations to grant them larger representation.

This demand has been acceded to in most of the towns and cities.

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BILLIARD PLAY MAY END TODAY

Should Cochran Lose, Winner
of Schaefer-Hoppe Match Will
Be Champion

WORLD'S PROFESSIONAL 18.2 BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING			
	W	L	P.C.
Walker Cochran	2	2	146 .750
Jacques Schaefer	3	1	150 .750
Edouard Horemans	2	2	242 .500
Erich Hagenlacher	2	3	157 .400
Roger Conti	0	4	126 .000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Walker Cochran's recent victories over the two strongest players in the world's professional 18.2 billiards championship tournament at the Hotel Pennsylvania have placed him in a triple tie for the lead in the standing, and in today's matches the San Francisco man meets Edouard Horemans, Belgian champion, while the other two players tied with him meet each other.

Should Cochran defeat Horemans, a playoff will be necessary with the winner of the W. F. Hoppe-Jacob Schaefer match, to take place tonight, for the title. Hoppe, present titleholder, and Schaefer, Chicago representative, each lost his only game to Cochran, while the latter went down to defeat before Erich Hagenlacher, the German champion. Should Cochran lost, however, the winner of the Schaefer-Hoppe match will be champion. A playoff, if necessary, will take place in Chicago.

Cochran disposed of Schaefer in the final game of the tournament, to the tune of 181 to 150, a score of 500 to 54. In eight innings, Horemans proved his claim for the championship of Europe by defeating Hagenlacher, in the first afternoon game, 500 to 201, and Hoppe won the second afternoon game from Roger Conti of France, 500 to 361.

While Cochran did not break any records Saturday, he showed altogether the best billiards that any of the players have exhibited this year. Both in open-table play and in close games, he showed what was well with the perfect accuracy that has hitherto been missing in his game. From the very start, he showed close nursing that was simple but perfect in execution. After winning the bank, he made a short run and then deliberately broke the combination, as if not ready to make his best effort. But a moment later, after Schaefer had slipped on a massé, Cochran compiled 87 by holding the spheres at the head of the table, except for an occasional drive, that was beautiful in its accuracy. Finally he broke them when his cue ball slipped past the second object ball in a draw, instead of hitting it directly, leaving the balls far apart. Neither could score to any extent in the next few turns, but after Schaefer had made another short run, Cochran made two runs of 124 and 141 that were classics in their simplicity. An occasional break only gave further proof of the championship skill of Cochran, as he merely made a few brilliant open caroms, and then continued his nursing play until he missed on a difficult position shot. The long run had put Schaefer off, and he missed an open carom. Once more Cochran collected the balls in the first few shots, and added 53 to his total before an angle shot after a break ended his run, with the balls in opposite corners. Schaefer missed again, and this ended his chances, as Cochran took only two shots to collect the balls, and then pinned them to the foot of the table for the rest of the game, collecting the entire string of 500 in a total time of 1h. 50m., the shortest game on record in a championship tourney. Deducting the time occupied by Schaefer, Cochran averaged better than five points a minute. The score by innings:

Walker Cochran—12 87 0 124 141 52 52—560. Innings—Ave.—62 4.8. High Runs—141. Ave.—7. Ave.—5-7. High Runs—21. 16. Referee—Albert Cutler.

Hagenlacher was up before the form and showed early in the week his match with Hoppe, and a long string of misses put Horemans far ahead. The German showed better toward the end, but the Belgian was now close to victory, and merely bided his time to make the last few points. Horemans played his usual steady game, while he also showed a bottom brand of open-table play in his work against Hoppe and Schaefer. He made runs of 117 and 130. The score by innings:

Edouard Horemans—3 0 1 16 37 41 25 57 12 17 2 190 7 2 0 20—500. Innings—16. Ave.—31 4-16. High Runs—130. 117. 57. Ave.—5-7. High Runs—21. 16. Referee—Albert Cutler.

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Hoppe also met with little opposition after he once got into full stroke against Conti, though the latter gained a good lead soon after the start, leading by almost 100 in the seventh inning. At that point, however, the perennial champion began his own championship play, and runs of 108 and 135, followed by another of 98, settled the contest. The score by innings:

W. F. Hoppe—154 6 0 7 0 2 103 125 58 12 17 2 190 7 2 0 20—500. Innings—17. Ave.—29 7-17. High Runs—155. 103. 98.

Roger Conti—0 12—361. Ave.—19 1 17. Ave.—22 9-18. High Runs—97. 68. 55.

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EDUCATIONAL

Recapturing the Student, as the Student Sees It

Goshen, Ind.

Special Correspondence

ACТИVITIES of college students outside their regular studies have always been a considerable part of the American college education, and today are becoming constantly more and more important. Athletics, debating, literary societies, dramatics, publications, the "politics" of student self-government, and the management of celebrations and events, are the principal ones. Many of these are kept alive and competitive by individual and fraternity ambitions for prominence. Parents and even professors have recognized their value and encouraged participation.

Today, for the student engaged in them, they furnish the prime interest of university life. The formal studies of the classroom are relegated, by all but a single class of students, to second place. Beside those engrossed in activities of a competitive nature are two other groups: those who neglect school work by making social life their primary interest, and those few who are absorbed in their books. Only rare individuals escape this classification and balance the various phases of university life into a well-rounded existence.

A Scholastic Deterrent

It is perhaps unfortunate that the "grind," the one who devours studies, is not admired by other students. But, in fairness to those who scorn him, it must be admitted that his bookish narrowness limits his success afterward as much as any other deficiency. At the same time, the contempt with which he is regarded works against the scholastic excellence of the other students. That state of affairs is not healthy in which a majority of students perform school work perfunctorily. But it exists. A great many must be compelled to study if they study at all.

American universities are often forced to use grammar-school methods, surrounding the student with petty details and restrictions. If all these rules were suddenly removed, it is likely that most university students would entirely neglect curricular work. Three facts have caused this condition: (1) Too much

coddling in high schools. A pupil in these schools is often helped along with his work and hedged about with strict regulations. He comes to college unused to any liberties, and must be treated as he was in "prep" school if he is to be saved from irresponsibility. (2) A college curriculum in which dead subjects have taken the place of live interests. When he registers in most courses, the student enters a prescribed, set, inflexible routine, calculated to give him a machine-finished education. (3) The student's own absorption in his extracurricular activities. These give him his first taste of individual liberty and his first opportunity to use creatively whatever talents may lie within him. There exists, then, a distinctly difficult problem of awakening and retaining the student's interest in his real university work.

A Practical Solution

Linking the activities which have grown spontaneously out of the student life with the studies which will give mental training and valuable information, is the practical solution of this problem. Most college faculties evidently look on "activities" as something to keep the students out of mischief, to be curtailed when they encroach on classroom work. This may be a sensible view, but it commits the general error of assuming that studies are something to be learned just well enough to pass a certain standard, and nothing more. Studies are not done, to be taken at odd moments by men and women busy with other things. They are, or should be, the central and most living part of school life.

To make them such, introduces the baffling problem of inspiring intellectual curiosity in the student. An ideal university would be made up entirely of those who came filled with a burning desire to learn. Our universities unfortunately have to accept students who come because parents sent them and stay because they are afraid to go home without a diploma. To reach and animate these members in the task of every university. Admittedly, the first requirement is a body of teachers of winsome and stimulating individuality as well as of learning. But such are not always available, and

the ordinary teacher, without particu-

lar charm, has a difficult time making prescribed subjects any more than a dry repetition of facts and exercises.

Cannot Be Done Out-of-Hand

Solving such a widespread and rather subtle difficulty cannot be done out-of-hand. It is worth while to consider those "activities" in which faculty supervision and direction have been attempted, in order to decide whether this form of co-operation is capable of extension.

Debating and literary societies are, in parts of the middle west at least, decided on the decline. These activities are typical examples of strong faculty assistance. Apparently they are an instance of the failure of using outside activities to stimulate interest in studies, such as public speaking and current events. Although I suspect that in many cases this faculty help may have been only inept and repressive interference, still there are causes great enough to have thrown debating into the background in spite of very efficient encouragement.

The size and complexity of interests within a large university have narrowed student vision to the borders of the campus. Students do not think about national or international problems, and seldom care to talk about them. The usual conversation in the average fraternity house seldom becomes more serious than a discussion of football prospects. The fraternities themselves, while providing invaluable experience in self-discipline and co-ordinated effort to their members, have drawn from the literary societies their chief attraction—companionship and good fellowship. Thus that most promising source of mental stimulation—open discussion of broad questions—has been seriously affected. The fraternities have to some extent worked for these activities by their ambitions for the prominence of their members in every field of collegiate endeavor. These ambitions, by the way, might become a great aid to the establishment of a real academic vigor if students' attention ever becomes definitely turned in that direction.

The Youthful Attitude

Athletics have been a hopeful specimen of faculty encouragement of student activity. Urged on, perhaps, by the strong publicity-value of winning teams, faculties have coached and aided intercollegiate sports. The more valuable system of intramural sports, in which nearly every student can compete and by which the physical tone of the whole institution is improved, has been originated and fostered by faculty members. Those who object to faculty interference may discount this, saying that students need little encouragement to play. What can they say to the many students who publish the daily newspapers, a job that is strenuous work? We cannot say that athletics have grown in spite of faculty encouragement, but rather we may hope that this encouragement has been intelligent enough actually to have aided sports. As in everything else, the personality of those who are seeking to work with students is the critical factor. The youthful attitude and the understanding spirit are necessary. If co-ordination of studies and activities is ever extended to publications, politics, social affairs, dramatics, and management, this factor will have made it possible.

So-called activities, in whatever form they may take, should never take the place of the classical and technical subjects as we have them. The latter are valuable alike for mental development and the compact, thorough way in which they present information. What we may hope for is not an entire reformation of the curriculum, but an auxiliary which will keep the student's attention from being too much engrossed outside his courses, which will encourage him to think for himself, and which will teach him how to think. If large universities can become flexible even in this degree, much will have been gained.

Multiplied Values

Just so they comment on the conspirators in "Julius Caesar," so that while they learn language they are getting other values of no less importance. Many of these children have, as it were, two languages. Out in the playground, in true cockney style, they will speak about the rain as "fine," but hear them in the Shakespeare play and they will agree with Portia that the quality of Mercy is not "strained"—for a whole volume of criticism would rebuke the youthful actor who ventured to pronounce it "strained."

The immense social benefit of pure speech in its lessening of class prejudice nobody can have any doubt. Everyone needs to acquire clear forceful speech and ability to write a plain thing in plain language. Mr. Sampson aims to give every child some capacity to do this, to write lucid statements of common events or circumstances. For though we must all write clearly, the art of creative writing belongs to a far smaller proportion of people. The forced artificial so-called "creative essay" helps nobody, but the practice of describing simply common objects and common events both orally and written gives a child that facile expression which is the stepping-stone to further education. If he has genuine creative writing ability it will work its way out without let or hindrance.

And, page the armchair critic, such teachers as Mr. Sampson are accomplishing great things, as the written work of the summer exhibitions has proved.

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age thoughtful journalism; political science instructors, the student government; sociology scholars, social life; business experts, the managing of affairs. It is essential that this methodical co-ordination be flexible and natural. It should start without ostentation.

The next step would naturally be the inclusion, in courses already established, of material calculated to solve problems and serve needs which experience has shown to have arisen in student affairs. These courses will immediately have a direct appeal to the student. Entirely new courses might even be added.

Both boys and girls seem to find a strong link with the poets through their nature study. One school has made a collection of flowers, plants, and trees found in literature. A specimen of rosemary is Ophelia's words written beside it: "There's Rosemary, that's for remembrance"; while Thyme is identified by Oberon in "Midsummer Night's Dream." "I know a bank where the wild thyme grows." The children have gathered "Maiden pinks of odour fair" (The Two Noble Kinsmen) and

"Daisies pied and violet blue
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue
(Love's Labour's Lost)."

Some flowers George Eliot saw around her and mentioned in her works have been collected and pressed by the children of Bedworth, Warwickshire, whose school is two miles from the author's birthplace. Kipling's "Glory of the Garden" has been illustrated with photographs of their own garden by nearly every school in England.

And there you'll see the gardeners
The men and 'prentice boys
Told off to do as they're bid
And do it without noise.

Every school has its own way of interesting the children in nature

How English Pupils Study Nature

London, Eng.

Special Correspondence

THE expression of a popular free like a soldier at attention," wrote a London elementary schoolboy of 11 years. A Dorset schoolgirl calls Tennyson in to help her describe the elm tree:

And, far in forest deeps unseen
The topmost elm tree gathered green
From drifts of haimy air.

Boys in Derby have made a study with illustrations of "How Plants Climb." The influence of cultivation, on plant life as a study brought a collection of companion wild and garden flowers such as the rose, the pansy, and the primrose, which has been changed in color but not in form. A Fulham school went to a meadow for a collection and one boy describes his work thus:

One Boy's Insight

"My account of the flowers in the meadow will show why Nature provides flowers with strength and gifts. The Dandelion, for instance, has a rosette of leaves to protect itself. The roseate grows round the stalk of the flower, and they are like two slanting halves together so that the rain runs through the mid-rib to the heart of the plant. Not a plant or blade of grass is anywhere under the dandelion because its leaves push little plants or grass under, so that they shall not interfere with it. It has a long stem because, growing in grass, it could not get seeds dispersed without it."

Month by month the changes in temperature, growth and bird life are noted in the schools. Very soon the children show an appreciation of beauty. Bluebells appeared to one little girl as "Lady Spring's most beautiful carpet."

Many lessons are correlated with that of nature study. Arithmetic is served by the calculation of the distance from the southwest to the northeast corner of the garden, or the mathematics of the rain-gauge is studied. Composition is given on a plant or garden implement, drawing and painting are used for illustrating the Nature Notes. Handwork is employed for producing garden tools, a sundial, bird's nesting boxes, bee-feeders, and drinking fountains for birds.

The seed-testing carried on in some schools in their nature study is of distinct value to the local farmers. Instead of spending a considerable amount of time weeding their fields, the farmers send samples of seeds to the boys, so that they can identify the weed-seeds before they begin sowing. A sample of clover seed sent by a farmer to boys at a school at Dalton-in-Furness was found to contain 2 per cent of docks. The reports made by the boys on the seeds do not gloss matters over. Giving the results of a test of grass-seed, they wrote:

"400 seeds tested; percentage germinated: 77 per cent. Weed seeds in sample: 24.3%." Really good grass seed should give from 90 to 96 per cent."

It is now said of this neighborhood by seedsmen: "It's no use sending anything but the best seed to the farmers there, for they just send it to the school!"

Regardless of Locality

Seaside schools study the gardens of the sea, with wonderful results, in shells, seaweed, and rocks. The chil-

dren delight in watching the bird life, the butterflies and flowers of the sands and marshes. They delight in finding the Sand-Pansy, the Hound's Tongue, the Amphibious Blotter weed, and the Portland spurge. One of the shells discovered by schoolgirls actually settled a controversy at the Newcastle University, for it had been stated that this particular shell had never been seen north of Yarmouth. The school children of Barnstaple Bay naturally study the formation of Codden Hill which was originally flinty-ore at the bottom of the sea. And where the schools have no advantages of environment they make the best of what they have. In the dockland district, in London, the children's nature study books show what can be learned from the Daisy, the Chestnut, the Sparrow, the Housefly, and the Goldfish—the flowers, birds and insects immediately around them.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Eva Gauthier Establishes a New Plural in Musical Parlance

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York Nov. 4
AGAIN, two performers among those whose concerts I have attended from Monday to Sunday strike me as having disclosed individuality and as having enriched the artistic thought of the town, besides having added to its pleasure. This time they are Mme. Eva Gauthier, soprano, and Walter Damrosch, the conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra. Mme. Gauthier, as more than once before, has shown herself the readiest singer in New York to explore and open a new path in the recital field. Mr. Damrosch has proved himself, as he has done for years, the most willing of conductors to acquaint his audiences with the works of modern European composers.

Mme. Gauthier, appearing in *Æolian Hall* on the evening of Nov. 1, notably sang; she made a date in musical history. She presented groups of ancient and modern songs, of course. But more than that, she brought a change into American parlance; she fixed a word in the aesthetic vocabulary of the United States, which other persons have long been trying to introduce. In fine, she secured standing for the plural of "music." Hereafter, unless I am mistaken, it will be good critical usage to speak of "musics."

Language wants, I imagine, only a little excuse, and it will permit a general term to become specific and to take on infection like an ordinary knockout noun. Mere jargon, some will declare, putting an "s" on the end of the name of one of the arts. But if art itself is sevenfold, more or less, why cannot its branches be in turn divided? At any rate, Mme. Gauthier, by her mode of action in preparing her program, made people see music in more than one light.

Two Musics at Least

As for this matter of division, Italian criticism had of late taken "music" out of the confines of the singular number; and American criticism may as well, I am persuaded, do the same, at least experimentally. Indeed, I doubt if it can treat a performance like Mme. Gauthier's seriously unless it does. And critics must be serious where audiences are.

To record, then, precisely what Mme. Gauthier did: she gave a group of ancient pieces from various countries and five groups in modern national idioms, one of which was American ragtime. Now Plato's noble word that has come down the ages and has found its finest idealization in Palestrina, Bach and Beethoven, would apply appropriately enough, without question, to all of Mme. Gauthier's program, except the ragtime section. And yet the ragtime numbers seemed to be the most successful of any. They touched the heart of the listeners like nothing else. And, inasmuch as they did so, they possessed equal human value with the other things. In other words, they were music. So there were two musics represented on the program, to say the least. Italian critics, I fancy, would hold that there were six. Mme. Gauthier, however, regarded them, I should say, as but two essentially. And for each of them she had a separate accompanist: Max Jaffe for the conventional, five-sixths of the evening; George Gershwin for the unconventional, one-sixth. The pieces she sang with Mr. Gershwin assisting at the piano included "Alexander's Ragtime Band," by Berlin; "Caroline in the Morning," by Donaldson, and "I'll Build a Stairway to Paradise," by Gershwin.

Mr. Damrosch's Hospitality

Mr. Damrosch, at his opening concert in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Nov. 1, presented Stravinsky's "Song of the Nightingale," an orchestral adaptation of a stage work, requiring about 20 minutes in performance. What I wish to comment in the case is Mr. Damrosch's revolt against the classicism and standardization which are prevailing orchestral tendencies here, and his hospitality to modern schools. His study of the "Song of the Nightingale" I shall not attempt definitely to appraise. For me, it was enough to hear the work at all. It was time, surely, the suite, poem, or what you will, was introduced to the New York public. For whereas many of the passages have a strange sound, some of them echo a period that is passing. Much rehearsing and many presentations, I should think, would be required for even so well-organized an orchestra as the New York Symphony to do the tricky task of interpretation to everybody's satisfaction. Unless I were convinced that the players put the notes of the "Song" together on this occasion better than they did those of Sibelius' "Finlandia" tone poem, which was a secondary number on the program, I should hold that they did not do Stravinsky justice. If, though, I were sure they set forth the melodic, harmonic, and rhythmic ideas of the piece with as much skill as they did those of the Fränck D minor symphony, which was the principal number, I should maintain that they were very fair to the Russian composer.

To comment briefly on other artists whom I have had the pleasure of hearing: Irene Howland Nicoll, contralto, appeared in *Æolian Hall* on the afternoon of Oct. 30. She sang the usual sort of program with good command of the problems of tone and declamation involved.

Mme. Violet Horner, soprano, appeared in *Æolian Hall*, on the afternoon of Oct. 31, with Clifford Vaughan as her accompanist. She proved to have a light soprano voice of much promise.

Mieczyslaw Müntz, the pianist, ap-

peared in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Oct. 21. His program included the 24 preludes of Chopin, Op. 28; and his performance of them was of the highest order, as to both execution and interpretation.

Mme. Nevada van de Veer, contralto, and Reed Miller, tenor, appeared in *Æolian Hall* on the evening of Oct. 31, with Charles Albert Baker assisting at the piano, presenting solo pieces and duets. Both showed themselves vocalists of the finest recital schooling and interpreters of power and charm.

Mme. Clara Clemens, contralto, ap-

peared at the Town Hall on the evening of Nov. 1, with Walter Golde at the piano. Included in her program

was a group of songs by American

composers which she presented with admirable vocal effect, though with somewhat uncertain command of the mechanics of declamation. Mme. Clemens sings to the hearts of her listeners more than to their heads and often makes a profounder effect than artists who possess a technical equipment superior to her own.

Francis Rogers, baritone, appeared in the Town Hall this afternoon with Isidore Luckstone as his accompanist. His program included a group of songs of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which he presented in the best of vocal style and with irresistible interpretative zeal.

Albert Spalding, the violinist, ap-

peared in Carnegie Hall this afterno-

noon, with André Benoit assisting at the piano. He played with his usual dignity and warmth. An American artist, he showed himself to have something an American audience un-

derstands and wants.

Mme. Elena Gerhardt, soprano, gave a recital in *Æolian Hall* this evening, with Mme. Paula Hegner assisting as accompanist. She sang Dvořák's "Four Biblical Songs" with extraordi-

nary beauty of tone and with an im-

pressiveness that not many other

singers, probably, would pretend to

surpass.

Philadelphia Orchestra Presents Wagner Program

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3 (Special Correspondence)—A Wagner program always an event that brings joy to the huge clientele of the Philadelphia Orchestra. For the week-end concerts Dr. Stokowski brought together the "Huldigungsmarsch" composed in gratitude to Ludwig II of Bavaria, the prelude to Act III of "Tristan," Wotan's Farewell and the Fire Music, and episodes in the story of Siegfried—namely, the Waldweisen, the awakening of Brünnhilde, the Rhine Journey, his passing and the pyre.

The "Huldigungsmarsch," meant less than what followed, because, as the sounds of brazen acclamation, with the "drums and trampings" multiplying, it seemed a hollow, uncon-

vincing echo of militaristic glory that grew dim with the passing of Hapsburg and Hohenzollern dynasties. Wagner set the foot of the sovereign of Bavaria on his own neck with abjectness in this score, whose orchestration Raff completed. His personal gratitude to Ludwig was a commendable trait, but the sound and fury of detonation and concussion are not on a plane much higher than the "Centennial March" Wagner wrote for Philadelphia in 1876, of which Mrs. Theodore Thomas frankly records, in the life of her husband, who had to play it: "The composition proved to be so poor that it was practically worthless." Wagner himself was quoted as saying: "The best thing about that march was the money I got for it."

The glory of the "Tristan" prelude was the utterance in the far hinterland of the Steersman's song by that master of the English horn, Paul Henkeman. When he emerged from obscurity the audience applauded him till he rose and made obeisance, very modestly.

The first part of the program closed with a poignant repetition of Wotan's tender leave-taking of the wayward favorite Valkyr, and the relinquishment to the fire-ring that guarded her slumber. The rest of the 90 minutes was well spent with Siegfried, making all other instrumental bird-song seem a rather pallid imitation of the forest ecstasy of Wagner, and venting a delicious sound when the horn call was heard as Siegfried made the ascent to the awakening of Brünnhilde.

F. L. W.

Stage Notes

Lola Fisher will appear with Leo Dritschkin in the latter's new play. It is an adaptation by Gladys Unger.

A new play by Charles Mere, as yet untitled, has been obtained for America by Louis O. Macloon and Lyn Harding.

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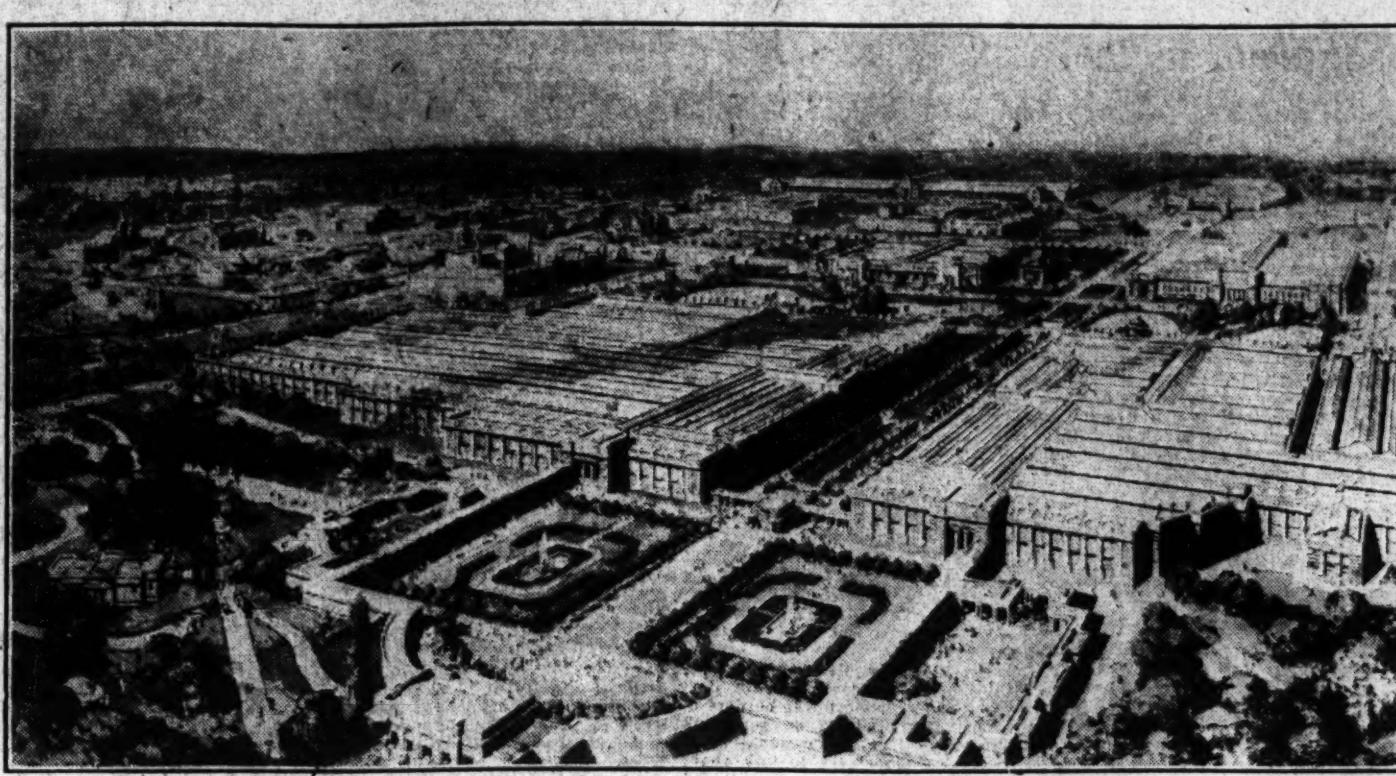
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General View of Buildings Under Erection for the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley Park, England

Architecture

Buildings for the British Empire Exhibition, 1924

VISIT to Wembley Park just now is extremely interesting. Acres of buildings in the skeleton roads being made, railway lines laid, lakes delved, bridges spanned, trees transplanted, avenues and gardens planned. An army of workmen, officials, surveyors, architects' assistants, artists, industrialists, politicians and writers are spending their energies upon the opening of the most important industrial event since the World War. Art, natural science and industry of the present generation will be surveyed as never before. West and East will meet at Wembley. Although a British Empire exhibition, the activities of man throughout the world will be seen there, for every continent, every sea on the globe, every race of man contributes to this vast empire.

It is not my purpose in this introductory article (for I hope to deal with the architectural and other phases of the exhibition later) to do more than give a few facts generally concerning the enterprise. It will be open from April till October next year. The area covered by it is 216 acres, and at least £10,000,000 will have been spent for the instruction and amusement of visitors when its gates are opened. Transport facilities and accommodation for 500,000 visitors a day are arranged for. The natural amenities of the woodland setting at Wembley have been preserved, yet the exhibition will be only 10 minutes' distance from two London railway stations and within half an hour of almost any part of the metropolis. Some 16,000 passengers hourly can be handled by the new Great Central Station to be built in the exhibition grounds.

Some idea of the size of two of the principal buildings for industry and engineering can be got by persons familiar with London from the fact that the frontages of these structures will extend along the Embankment from Charing Cross Railway Bridge to Westminster Bridge.

Art and sculpture will be shown from prehistoric times to the present day. The development of lithography, etching, engraving and architecture will be traced. Twenty rooms will be built and furnished representing interior decoration of different periods up to our own day. Fine art from the dominions and colonies will be shown, while domestic architecture, civic art, the art of the theater, posters and industrial art will be given adequate space.

K. N.

The glory of the "Tristan" prelude was the utterance in the far hinterland of the Steersman's song by that master of the English horn, Paul Henkeman. When he emerged from obscurity the audience applauded him till he rose and made obeisance, very modestly.

The first part of the program closed with a poignant repetition of Wotan's tender leave-taking of the wayward favorite Valkyr, and the relinquishment to the fire-ring that guarded her slumber. The rest of the 90 minutes was well spent with Siegfried, making all other instrumental bird-song seem a rather pallid imitation of the forest ecstasy of Wagner, and venting a delicious sound when the horn call was heard as Siegfried made the ascent to the awakening of Brünnhilde.

F. L. W.

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET ACTIVE AND IRREGULAR

Du Pont One of Prominent Features—Specialties Under Pressure.

Stock prices fluctuated within narrow and irregular limits at the opening of today's New York stock market, but the line of least resistance still appeared to be upward.

Some profit-taking took place in the railroads and some speculative favorites as Baldwin and Studebaker, which yielded fractionally on initial sales. Brooklyn Union Gas and Stewart-Warner, each advanced 1 point.

Heavy buying of Du Pont, which advanced 2½ points, was the feature of the early dealings. Sales of 1 to 2 points also were recorded by American Chemical, American Agricultural Chemical, preferred, and Union Bag & Paper.

Baldwin and Studebaker recovered their early losses and started for higher ground. Marine preferred and Famous Players were again under pressure, each dropping a point.

Foreign exchanges opened firm with the exception of German marks, which fell to a new low of 20 cents a trillion.

Trading Restricted

Trading was of a more restrictive nature this morning than in the three previous sessions, probably because of tomorrow's holiday.

Strength of a number of rails and specialties such as Jersey Central, Omaha, Ingalls, Grand and General Electric, all 2 to 5 points, was counterbalanced by the weakness of some of the low-priced oils. Invincible and Texas Company being the hardest hit. Soft spots also developed in the steel and motors. Call money opened at 5 per cent.

Heavy buying of public utilities issues, especially gas and transportation shares and Western Union, started after midday. Dupont, Westinghouse, Delaware, Lackawanna, Great Northern preferred, Mack Trucks, Interborough Rapid Transit, Brooklyn Union Gas, and Brooklyn Edison sold 2 to 3½ points higher.

PRICE CHANGES IN GRAINS LAST WEEK ARE MINOR

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 5 (Special)—Price changes in wheat last week were of minor importance, net changes after six days of trading operations being small.

Local operators have begun to despair of there being any Government action that would have an important bearing on the price of wheat; at least before Congress meets. After that there will be the possibility of an upward revision in the tariff on wheat, which naturally would be a bullish consideration.

At the moment the most significant feature of the wheat situation is the stubborn support accorded the market on the setbacks. Prices in Old World markets also appear to be well stabilized.

In this country the cash market continues rather firm, relatively, while shows that the big visible stocks are not pressing enormously on the speculative markets. At all times there appears to be resting orders of sufficient size to absorb the offerings and to take the slack out of the market.

Exporters in some cases reported cancellations of sales abroad, at figures representing a fair loss to the buyers, the falling being due to financial inability to go through with the contract.

Outside interest was stimulated a little by the revival of activity in stocks and in cotton, but there was little aggressive buying.

A readjustment in cash corn prices brought this latter closer to the level of December corn, but new crop futures held comparatively well, and as in wheat price changes were represented in modest fractions for the week.

Commission houses, having supporting orders in corn, and there is a strong bull party still in the market which takes advantage of any time when the market is overbought to make it uncomfortable for the shorts. While there has been a considerable readjustment in cash corn prices, they are still at big premiums over the futures and this continues to be a factor favoring holders.

Private estimates of the corn crops indicate a yield of less than 3,000,000 bushels, and the farmers in many sections are not willing to sell corn at all free. Marketing operations are heavy, but judging from the size and character of the hog receipts there has been rather premature marketing. Many hogs coming in are of light weight and give poor hog yield. From this it is supposed that the farmers are unwilling to feed the high-priced corn.

The comparison between hog and corn prices does not give the bulb in corn as much satisfaction as was the case a year ago, but the margin is more in favor of hogs. This is one element which at the moment is regarded as against any further bulge in corn regardless of what later developments would be.

Oats prices held within a narrow range also, and there has been rather heavy hedging pressure from the northwest. Rye prices have been in a rut with no new incentives to cause any big change.

MONTGOMERY WARD DO LARGEST MONTH'S BUSINESS IN HISTORY

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—"Last month we did the largest business in our history," said Gen. Robert Wood, vice-president of Montgomery Ward & Co., accompanied by his model Endicott, sailing for Europe on the Majestic to study business conditions.

"We estimate our sales this year will exceed last year's by \$40,000,000. We will do about \$135,000,000 gross business. We expect present volume to continue throughout this and next year. The results of our business clearly indicate the strong channel in which the organization is concentrated."

Wendell Endicott, a director of the Chicago National Bank, and also interested in Montgomery Ward & Co., is accompanying General Wood to study conditions in Europe. They will probably make some European connections for Montgomery Ward & Co.

"I do not look for any boom or any slump in business," said Mr. Endicott, "but I think things will run on evenly."

SEARS, ROEBUCK SALES

Sears, Roebuck & Co. report sales for October of \$22,576,758, an increase of 13.2 per cent over October last year.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:10 p. m.)

Open High Low Nov. 5 Nov. 6

Ajax Rubber... 6 534 6 54 6 5

Am Ag Ch pf... 212 212 212 212

Am Auto... 164 164 164 164

Am Biscuit... 164 164 164 164

Am Can... 164 164 164 164

Am Chicle... 164 164 164 164

Am Cet Oil... 6 6 6 6

Am Cet Oil pf... 164 164 164 164

Am Coal... 164 164 164 164

Am Cotton... 164 164 164 164

Am Crude Oil... 164 164 164 164

Am Detergent... 164 164 164 164

Am Drapery... 164 164 164 164

Am Express... 164 164 164 164

Am Hide & L... 164 164 164 164

Am Hotchkiss... 164 164 164 164

Am Ice... 164 164 164 164

Am Inter Corp... 164 164 164 164

Am Lin Oil... 164 164 164 164

Am Lin Oil pf... 164 164 164 164

Am Loco... 72 72 72 72

Am Loco pf... 164 164 164 164

Am Loof... 164 164 164 164

Am Metals... 164 164 164 164

Am Radiator... 164 164 164 164

Am Refining... 164 164 164 164

Am Steel Fdys... 164 164 164 164

Am Sugar... 164 164 164 164

Am T & Tel... 164 164 164 164

Am Tele... 164 164 164 164

Am Transp... 164 164 164 164

Am Wash... 164 164 164 164

Am Zinc... 164 164 164 164

Am Zinc pf... 164 164 164 164

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STEEL BUYERS DISPLAY A MORE CONFIDENT MOOD

Big Corporation's Concrete Example of Prosperity in Extra Dividend Helps

NEW YORK. Nov. 5 (Special)—The iron and steel industry was brought into the limelight in the business world last week by the declaration of an extra dividend by the directors of the United States Steel Corporation. Immediately, Steel common stock rose 5 points in one day on the New York Stock Exchange and the stock market in general advanced.

It is the opinion among steel makers that the extra dividend will be a good index because of its expression of confidence.

Steel makers say buyers have been put into a more receptive mood by this indication of prosperity in the industry. Many consumers who have been buying on a hand-to-mouth basis have considered planning further ahead for the future because they do not believe that prices will be substantially lower for many months.

Prices Appear Stable

Tending to justify the attitude of stable prices is the receipt action taken by the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, subsidiary of the corporation, in announcing that prices of sheets and the plate will be unchanged for the first quarter of next year. Blue-annealed sheet continues at 3 cents a pound, black sheets at 3.85c, galvanized sheets at 5c. Tin plate will continue to sell at 45c a box.

Some had predicted that prices would be advanced for the first quarter, because steel-making costs are higher, due to the establishment of the eight-hour day. Offsetting that influence, however, is the low cost of raw materials in the tendency for prices to recede. For instance, pig iron is \$1.50 a ton below the peak of the year, and iron and steel scrap have fallen about \$1.50 a ton from high levels of the year.

Immediately following the opening of books for the first quarter, the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company booked 4,500,000 boxes of tin plate, or 250,000 tons from two large mills. In this case, these being the largest individual purchases ever made by the steel industry for several months.

During the last 25 years, the price of tin plate has fluctuated from \$3 a box in 1893 to \$7.75 in 1917. Tin plate shares with steel rails the distinction of being the most stable steel commodity.

Japan Big Buying Factor

The buying by the Japanese has become a real factor in the market, with sheets the leading item. The Japanese have at least become willing to accept the thicker gauges of sheets, though at first they insisted on the extremely thin gauges which the American mills do not care to roll because of the mechanical difficulties and high costs involved.

Americans are getting slightly higher prices on sheets shipped to the Far East than they secure in the domestic market. Nails, bolts and rails have been sold recently in Japan. Within a few weeks it is expected that a big demand for structural steel will set in as plans for more permanent buildings in Japan are completed.

Sales of by-product coke have been conspicuous during the last week because the New England Coal & Coke Company (Boston) and the Providence (R. I.) Gas Company opened their books for the first half of 1924, naming prices at the time of shipment. At the same time they have revised prices for November, December and January by \$1 a ton to \$12.50, delivered in New England.

At the same time the Seaboard By-Product Coke Company, Jersey City, N. J., reduced prices 50 cents a ton to \$10.50, delivered to Newark, N. J., and other points taking the same freight rate. These were the first price changes in several months. About 75,000 tons of by-product coke were sold during the week.

Steel Exports Greater

United States iron and steel exports in September totaled 172,498 gross tons, an increase of 1,000 tons over September, showing the tonnage with two exceptions since June 1922. The increase was due largely to heavier purchases by Japan of black sheets, tin plate, steel rails and galvanized wire.

Pig iron has been more active, but sellers have had to cut prices drastically to win business. Eastern Pennsylvania iron was sold at \$21 a ton last week, while it is about \$24 a ton less than the cost of production.

A cast-iron pipe maker in New Jersey bought 6,000 tons from three makers and the American Radiator Company took 2,250 tons for its Bayonne (N. J.) plant, and is reported to be in the market for 25,000 to 30,000 tons.

The radiator company has its own furnace at Tonawanda, N. Y., and the fact that it is buying iron in the open market would indicate that it can do this more cheaply than it can make its own iron. It is said that its furnace will be put out of blast the first of the year.

Blast Furnaces Close

More blast furnaces have been shut down, including one furnace of the Eastern Steel Company and the Lochiel Iron Company is planning to blow out two furnaces.

Only by such curtailment can the present depressed condition in pig iron be remedied. Bessemer ferro-silicon has been reduced \$2 a ton. Resale charcoal iron has sold \$1 cheaper, at \$26.

That the price tendency of finished steel is downward is indicated by price reductions by the Chicago and the Chicago jobbers and by the \$5 a ton mark down in cold-rolled shafting and screw stock by the New York jobbers.

More plate makers in the east are accepting business at 2.40c instead of 2.50c. A buyer has been offered blue-annealed sheets at 2.35c instead of 3c. Despite these various concessions, the general rate of prime of finished steel is regarded as unchanged; the composite prices of steel remaining at 2.75c a pound, Pittsburgh.

The steel industry in general is working at 71 per cent of capacity, which is the same rate as a week ago. Though curtailment has taken place in some mills where all old orders have been filled, operations were increased in others because of the removal of drought by recent rains.

Business in Copper Better

The copper metal business has improved substantially, and 30,000,000 pounds were sold last week, the volume of business being several weeks. Prices are 4c a pound higher than the low point of 10 days ago, electrolytic copper now selling at 12%@12% c a pound. The feature of the week was the drastic rise at London in one day at the middle of the week. The London improvement was attributed to the advance of the American stock market.

Wages in the mines and smelters were reduced 5c a day the first of this month, which re-established wages at

REVIEW OF TRADE AND FINANCE IN CANADA FOR WEEK

Bank Clearings, Wheat Shipments and Newsprint Output All Showing Gains

Brass Prices Again Cut

The American Brass Company reduced their price by 5c to 4c a pound early in the week, and brass and copper scrap prices also receded because of the lower price for refined copper. Present quotations are based on 12½c for refined metal.

The brass has been strong all week and prices at the end of the week were 41½c a pound. The world's visible supply of tin increased 783 tons during October, in addition to the increase of 1,116 tons in September. The New York Metal Exchange has inaugurated a call a day instead of once and this has resulted in more tin sales.

The rules for trading in copper were also revised to increase copper sales. American tin consumers have not been active buyers, but because of the increase in business in tin plate it will not be long before they again come into the market for large tonnages.

Zinc has been fluctuating without definite price trend, though the week closed at 6.37½c, East St. Louis. Present prices are about \$2 a ton under cost, with ore selling at \$40 a ton.

Lead has been unchanged at \$4.65c, East St. Louis, and 6.75c, New York.

PURCHASING POWER OF DOLLAR SLOWLY CREEPING UPWARD

Professor Fisher's weekly index number for the week ended Nov. 2 is 154, up 1 point from the preceding week. This index shows the average movement, from week to week, (1) of the price of 209 representative commodities and (2) of the purchasing power of money.

Both are relative to the pre-war year, 1913. Thus the peak prices in May, 1920, exceed pre-war prices, on the average, by 147 per cent, i. e., the dollar was worth 40.5 pre-war dollars.

The index of purchasing power, November 2, is 100. The index of purchasing power for November 2, 1913, is 154.

Index Purchasing Number Power

November 2	154	85.5
October average	154	85.5
October 26	155	64.5
October 28	155	64.3
October 29	155	64.3
Second quarter average	157	63.9
First quarter average	162	61.5
May 30 post-war low	157	62.0
Jan. 1920 post-war high	158	72.6
1913	100	100.0

London Financial Times (Norman Crump's) Index number of whole British companies:

Nov. 2 ... 147 Jan. 1922, a/c 148

Oct. average ... 146 1922 average ... 145

Oct. 26 ... 147 1921 average ... 145

Aug. average ... 147 1920 average ... 147

Apr. average ... 158 1913 average ... 100

**GERMANY IS PAID
TWO BILLIONS FOR
WORTHLESS MARKS**

NEW YORK. Nov. 5—Between \$500,000,000 and \$750,000,000 has been lost by American investors through the collapse of the German mark, the New York Tribune reported today.

English investors, totaling about \$500,000,000 and other countries a like amount, the newspaper continued, declaring that Germany not only had repudiated its national debt, but had been the gainer to the extent of about \$2,000,000,000.

The loss includes the funds of thousands of small investors, it was said, many of them German-Americans who bought marks for one and two cents each, in the belief that they would recover. It also includes money invested in German bonds payable in paper money.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Carlo loans Boston New York
General rate ... 5 63½% 5 63½%

Year com ... 5 63½% 5 63½%

Customers' com ins 5 63½% 5 63½%

Individual com. lns 5 63½% 5 63½%

Bar silver in New York 63½c 63½c

Bar silver in London ... 32½d 32d

Mexican dollars ... 32½c 32½c

Canadian ex. dis. (%) ... 14 61½% 17

Clearing House Figures Boston New York

Exchanges ... 55,000,000 55,000,000

Year ago today ... 51,000,000

Balances ... 75,000,000

Year ago today ... 22,000,000

F. & R. bank credit ... 22,138.12 74,000,000

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in Canada quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston ... 4% Chicago ... 4%

New York ... 4% St. Louis ... 4%

Philadelphia ... 4% Atlanta ... 4%

Richmond ... 4% Dallas ... 4%

Atlanta ... 4% San Francisco ... 4%

Amsterdam ... 4% London ... 4%

Berlin ... 10% Paris ... 5%

Budapest ... 18% Prague ... 4%

Bombay ... 4% Rome ... 5%

Buenos Aires ... 4% Sofia ... 5%

Bucharest ... 4% Stockholm ... 4%

Copenhagen ... 4% Swiss Bank ... 4%

Chania ... 4% Tokyo ... 4%

London ... 4% Vienna ... 4%

Warsaw ... 12% Helsinki ... 4%

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery ...

60-630 days ... 4% 4½% 4½%

30-60 days ... 4% 4½% 4½%

Under 30 days ... 4% 4½% 4½%

Private Banks Boston New York

60-630 days ... 4% 4½% 4½%

30-60 days ... 4% 4½% 4½%

Under 30 days ... 4% 4½% 4½%

Commercial Banks Boston New York

60-630 days ... 4% 4½% 4½%

30-60 days ... 4% 4½% 4½%

Under 30 days ... 4% 4½% 4½%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Last

Demand ... \$4.46% \$4.45% \$4.3648

Cables ... 4.45% 4.45% 4.3648

French francs ... 0.581 0.570 1.182

Italian lire ... 0.582 0.570 1.182

Swiss francs ... 1.777 1.776 1.182

Lira ... 0.447 0.448 1.182

Mark ... 0.02 0.02 0.238

Swedish krona ... 0.664 0.662 1.182

Denmark ... 0.262 0.262 1.182

Portuguese escudo ... 0.395 0.395 1.182

Greece ... 0.153 0.157 1.182

Austria ... 0.143 0.143 1.182

U.S.S.R. ... 0.112 0.112 1.182

China ... 0.010 0.009 1.182

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

CALIFORNIA	CALIFORNIA	CALIFORNIA	CALIFORNIA	CALIFORNIA	CALIFORNIA	CALIFORNIA	CALIFORNIA
Alameda	Berkeley <i>(Continued)</i>	Berkeley <i>(Continued)</i>	Oakland	Oakland <i>(Continued)</i>	Palo Alto <i>(Continued)</i>	Sacramento <i>(Continued)</i>	
Kiss Saylor's Unusual Chocolates of California, \$1.50 lb. Makers and Sellers in Alameda, Calif.	Dry Goods—Fancy Goods "The Ladies' Shop" Brakes Telegraph at Durst. Berkeley, Calif.	Herbert Jones Men's Wear That Men Like Shattuck at Allston	The SPECIALTY COAT SHOP M. VAX, Proprietor 526 16th St. Phone Lakeside 9122 OAKLAND, CAL.	CALL UP OAKLAND 489 FOR Contra Costa Laundry 14th and Kirkham Streets TO SECURE HIGH GRADE WORK We mend your garments neatly and sew on buttons without extra charge Daily Wagon Service Berkeley, Alameda, Oakland	CRANDALL'S Greeting Cards and Gift Stationery 124 University Avenue	MITCHELL-SMITH CO. MASTER CLEANERS Dyers and Finishers Orders Received Direct Attention 1012-14 K Street PATRONIZE	
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Objective of Measure Cast on Lines of Meat Board Is Elimination of Middleman	The present indications are that the suppliers, by substantial majority, will endorse the provisions of the act and so bring the measure into immediate operation. It is unlikely, however, that the authority given to the board to assume absolute control of the whole or any part of the exportable dairy produce of the Dominion will ever be exercised. Similar authority is vested in the meat board, but no occasion has arisen for its enforcement.	H. RINGHOLM Phone Berkeley 451 Cleaners and Dyers 2225 Men and Women 2221 SHATTUCK AVENUE	W. M. PITTS, Prop. San Pablo Ave. at 34th St. Phone Piedmont 7230 Quality and service unexcelled Monthly Accounts Solicited.	LEIGHTON CO-OPERATIVE CAFETERIA and DAIRY LUNCH All Night Service 1512 BROADWAY CALIFORNIA	ROLLER'S HOUSEWARES 516 K Street Sacramento Sacramento's only exclusive houseware store Stoves, Ranges, Dinnerware Everything in Housewares	MINOR'S HABERDASHERY 830 Market Street, San Francisco	
CO-OPERATION GROWS IN INDIA	The Labor Party, now a group of 18 in the House, supported the measure enthusiastically, in the belief, as its members said, that the passage of the measure would mark a long step toward the goal of industrial socialism, for which it is striving. Butter and cheese now constitute the chief exports of the Dominion, and it is expected that during the season upon which the country has just entered their value will amount to no less than £20,000,000.	ORIENTAL RUGS M. Y. PARNAY 2441 Bancroft Way Phone Berkeley 2400	W. MARSHALL STEEL COMPANY Dy Cleaners and Dyers 2124 Castro Street BERKELEY Delivery in Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond	EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY CO. Telephone Oakland 649 OAKLAND CALIFORNIA	Anna Rushing 82 J STREET SACRAMENTO Phone Main 500 Distinctive Clothes for Women and Young Girls	PODESTA & BALDOCCHI FLORISTS 224-226 Grant Ave. Kearny, 4975 San Francisco, Calif.	
Governor of Bombay Calls It a Vital Force and an Instrument of National Regeneration	BOMBAY, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The opening speech at the Provincial Co-operative Conference at Poona, which was to have been given by Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, was read by the home member, the Governor being unavoidably absent. In this speech the work of the co-operative movement in the presidency was reviewed.	COLONIAL CAFETERIA Continuous Service 1504 Franklin Street OAKLAND CALIFORNIA	New Way Plumbing Co. 5610 Grove Street PHONE PIEDMONT 1831 Our standard demands and accepts only the best material and workmanship. Your satisfaction is guaranteed.	John H. Fellows Realtor 717 Santa Ray Ave. Phone Lakeside 6336 OAKLAND	Keldrum FLORIST "Say it with Flowers" Phone Main 914 DOT K STREET	MARNELL & CO PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING 761 Market Street, opp. Grant Avenue Phone Kearny 5064	
Capital Is Trebled	From the point of view of membership, or working capital involved, or the development of banking methods, it was clear, the Governor said, that the Bombay presidency had nothing to fear from comparison with any other part of India. In 1918 there were 1650 societies with 165,000 members and a working capital of 16,200,000 rupees; this year there were 3532 societies with a membership of nearly 336,000, and a working capital of 53,300,000 rupees. As could be seen, the numbers of societies and of members had more than doubled, while the working capital had more than trebled in that period.	LEWIS Electric Company Lewis Light House will guide you to a safe port for anything electrical. 1917 Fresno Street Phone 588-J	Manhattan Laundry Co. 1812 Dwight Way Phone Berkeley 335 BERKELEY	Vogue and Gage Hats AT Mrs. McCoy's 867 UNIVERSITY AVENUE	HALE BROS., INC. A Department Store for the People	JOSEPH'S Florists 233 Grant Avenue, San Francisco	
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HOWELL'S

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

On the Advantages of Having One's Portrait Painted

DOES any one read Hazlitt these days? There are two of his essays on The Pleasure of Painting that I would like to prescribe for a generation disposed to believe that art has to do only with "the subconscious life of nature and humanity"—a generation unmoved by the question as to whether the perfection of art consists in giving general appearances without individual details as Sir Joshua Reynolds taught, or in giving general appearances with individual details as Rembrandt. He was convinced, as his contemporaries were, that a portrait should be, to begin with, an exact facsimile of the sitter. His story of the first he ever painted and his difficulties in painting it and the use the experience was to him shows that older generations were under the impression, so curious and quaint to the young of today, that hard work was an essential preliminary to good painting, to painting that expressed anything with distinction.

I reread those two essays for my own good, after having my eyes confused by a visit to the exhibition of Modern German Art at the Anderson Galleries, and my ears deafened by the outcry over Dr. Van Dyke's book on Rembrandt, which, whether you agree with his conclusions or not, is the result of the serious study and careful investigation of years. I felt, and it may be conceit on my part, that if my eyes and ears were bewildered at the moment, my powers of judgment and appreciation could still take care of themselves. I have lived too long among artists and the things of art to go off at tangent after the first sensation, or to follow the first rebel who flaunts the banner of independence, or to accept without reflection the opinions of even so wise and sane and studious a critic as Dr. Van Dyke. Artists can surely be left to their art for guidance. They do not all agree on any one point, but at least they know and understand why they disagree. In all this turmoil, all this noise made by the advocates of "advanced art" and the tumultuous critics of critics, it is the collector, I said to myself, who is the chief victim.

As a rule, the collector of works of art has all the enthusiasm he needs for his collecting, but not the time. Therefore he puts himself into the hands of those he thinks are reliable authorities. Often they are reliable and he can go on adding painting to painting, or print to print, or bronze to bronze, with an easy conscience and no misgivings. But what is he to think when doubt is cast on the value, the authenticity of his treasures, or when the new authorities would throw on the rubbish heap works of artists, which have hitherto been honored as their masterpieces? It is perplexing, you must admit.

Indeed, the game of collecting was never such a difficult one to play as it now is and has been ever since Morell sent critics off on the hunt for attributions. I often wonder why, in their perplexity, collectors do not seek the pleasure that so many collectors of the past added to what was in their time the undisputed joy of collecting—the pleasure, that is, of having themselves painted. Hazlitt can assure them of the opportunity they will be giving to the portrait painter, and of his earnestness in profiting by it; history can prove to them that there is no surer way of having their name handed down to posterity, however little else they may have done to attract the notice of any generation save their own.

If because of their position or accomplishment or distinction they are likely to be remembered, their portrait by a contemporary would insure their being also remembered as individuals with distinct personality. Philip IV of Spain, like many another monarch, would not be much more than a name had not Velasquez painted him. As it is, we know his fair, sullen face, with the Hapsburg jaw, as intimately as our next door neighbor's. And, but for Vandike, would Charles I of England be so real to us? And what if Reynolds had not painted Dr. Johnson as a supplement to Boswell. If Mary Wollstonecraft had not sat not to Ope? How vague would be our impressions of the great or gay men and women of the years gone by had there been no Holbein or Clouet, no Raphael or Titian, no Kneller or Lely, no Gainsborough or Raeburn?

It is more extraordinary when this same strong impression of individuality is given us of people whose names mean little or nothing more than the label on the portrait. The frontispiece to Dr. Van Dyke's book is Rembrandt's portrait of Jan Six, left to Rembrandt by Vandike without the shadow of suspicion. We know that Six was Burgomaster of Amsterdam and a collector, but it is the portrait—one of the great portraits of the world—that helps us to know him as a man of character, dignity, and fine appearance. In the same volume are reproductions of paintings mostly attributed to other masters, portraits of people of whom we have even less knowledge. But have any old women we have seen in the flesh more complete identity for us than the placid, serene, dictatorial Elizabeth Bas whose portrait, long considered one of the great Rembrandts of the Ryks Museum, was in the later days of experts and attributions taken from Rembrandt and given to Bol and is now passed on by Dr. Van Dyke to Backer? Sometimes there is not so much as a name to the portrait, and yet the impression is as personal and

vivid. Probably nobody who has visited the principal galleries with interest and intelligence has not brought away the memory of a friend first met on canvas—a friend, though nameless and unknown in the world's Who's Who: or else of an enemy, with nothing save his face and his figure to make one certain of his enmity. Is Moron's "Tailor" to be forgotten, or Titian's "Young Nobleman With a Glove," or Frans Hals' "Laughing Cavalier," simply because their names vanished from the labels as time went on?

There are portrait painters today who can give the collector the chance to live in this wonderful company of great or memorable men and women. He can be in no doubt of the genuineness of the portrait for which he sits, which he sees painted, which he watches through its every stage from the first stroke of the brush to the last. If he presents or bequeaths his collection to a national or municipal gallery, his portrait will go with it, a record for the ages of what manner of man it was who cared enough for art to get together the collection and enough for his country or his town to make it so fine a gift. There may be selfishness in the desire to be remembered for one's self as well as for one's generosity. But it is a selfishness with which few will find fault. On the contrary, its absence is sometimes to be deplored.

Already Mr. Freer's mistake in not getting Whistler to paint him on a large important canvas has been pointed out, and the small unfinished disappointing sketch hung in the Freer Gallery only emphasizes the mistake. Freer's personality will be lost to the generations to come. And the irony of it is that Frederick Leyland, whose large full-length portrait is also in the gallery, and who had himself and his family painted and etched and drawn by Whistler, will for this reason retain his place among the great collectors of the nineteenth century though his collection has long since been scattered.

E.

Thornton Oakley's Illustrations

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31 (Special Correspondence)—The illustrator is the story teller of the art world. He perpetuates a sudden act, a romantic scene, or a moment of intense beauty. His work is studied for effect, and in no sense a jotting or a sketch. It is interesting, therefore, to note on the walls of the Art Alliance a series of illustrations which Thornton Oakley has brought back from his sojourn in the Pyrenees. As in many illustrations, these of lands and people lack the spontaneity of direct contact. There is about them a certain atmosphere of stiff formality.

Mr. Oakley has seen the Pyrenees with the eyes of an artist inured to black and white contrasts. Hills, valleys, forests, houses, men and women in gay peasant attire, a goat herd, goats, a village, castle-crowned—all these provide material for elaboration. Yet one is conscious of an obvious design rather than of the grandeur of the Pyrenees. Each illustration presents a decorative pattern in which hills, men, animals, houses, and trees play a conscious part. It is as if the artist had unpacked his memories in the quiet of his studio and there had reconstructed them with decorative precision.

There are times when one could wish for less detail. It is human to enjoy the exercise of one's own imagination, and when an artist leaves nothing unsaid, one is apt to feel a sense of frustration. Yet Thornton Oakley knows well how to fill a page. One must admire the scintillating quality of the details. In addition to the black and white illustrations, there are a series of costume studies in color and several sketches of white capped mountains with just a trace of green fertility.

E.

Australian Art Shown in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Oct. 16

THE exhibition now open at Burlington House has been brought together so as to give full representation of the best art—that is, painting—produced today in Australia. Time and again has it been said in these columns that art is an ambassador between nations, making for a fuller mutual understanding. Australian art is not known in England except for isolated specimens seen at the Royal Academy from time to time. Indeed, I have often deplored the fact that, though London may be considered in many ways the clearing house of the world, its inhabitants know next to nothing of the art of, not only foreign nations, but of the dominions and colonies of the Empire.

Australia, a young country without tradition, whose centers of activity are 1500 miles apart, is producing some surprisingly competent painting. Yet, passing through the galleries, the feeling is one of disappointment. A curious brown color scheme pervades most of the portraits, which obviously are influenced by one man, Max Meldrum. The landscape paintings can be summed up in the efforts of Heyse, Gruner and Streeton. The trouble with it all is that here is nothing, or very little, that can be said to be expressive of Australia more than anywhere else, while most of the competence of the paintings is lost on tedious, old-fashioned motives.

From this young country, at least,

might have been expected a new form of expression, virile as no doubt are its people. I have never been to Australia, but, from what I have read of the country, I imagine vastly different contours and prospects to those in Sussex and Wales. Nature has conceived things on a grand scale, peculiar to the southern continent. Yet, this is not apparent to me through her landscape artists. Life, too, "down under" must be full of unusual incident to a European, full of interest and out of the rut of everyday experience here, yet Mr. George Lambert's "Weighing the Fleece" is the only one that attempts to disclose anything of the nature of the thousand and one activities peculiar to Australia.

I do not permit myself to grumble like this in these columns, as a rule. I think good seldom can be done by it. But it would be unjust not to be perfectly frank about so important an exhibition as this, in spite of Mr. Lionel

Lindsay's foreword to the catalogue wherein he conveys, in no uncertain terms, that all's well with Australian painting. But Mr. Lionel Lindsay is the brother of Norman Lindsay, whose personality dominates the whole exhibition.

Wild, Rubenesque frenzy is the theme of his amazing, facile pen. In his drawings it is impossible to dissociate subject matter from technique, yet while the technique, that is the mere craftsmanship or it, overwhelms the observer, faulty drawing is apparent. Why was only this phase of Mr. Norman Lindsay's work shown? Why not the superb drawings, a few of us know and admire him by? Why were no reflections of his lofty, poetic charm given to us? It was idle to attempt to shock us in London. And if that was not the intention—well, it is difficult to understand what was the motive.

But, now, enough! There are surely some good things to reward us for the searching. The first and foremost is the sympathetic and in some ways, very original work by Hugh Ramsay. It is a portrait of two girls, called "The Sisters," composed with freedom and painted with ease and forceful characterization and command, perhaps, more serious attention than any other picture in the gallery. Mr. Heyse's water colors, too, are worth looking into. The warm, sunlight effects through trees and the reflected heat from the earth are represented with much conviction. Mr. Elliott Gruner charms most in his small landscapes, particularly with "Frosty Sunrise," a lovely thing that recalls some of the qualities of George Clausen, R. A. Mr. Hardy Wilson shows an original little water color, "Sunlit Hydrangeas," which supports my admiration for his drawings of colonial architecture seen at the Victoria and Albert Museum recently.

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As John Wright Sees the Dutch Canals

"Canal, Sluys, Holland," From Etching by John Wright

women in gay peasant attire, a goat herd, goats, a village, castle-crowned—all these provide material for elaboration. Yet one is conscious of an obvious design rather than of the grandeur of the Pyrenees. Each illustration presents a decorative pattern in which hills, men, animals, houses, and trees play a conscious part. It is as if the artist had unpacked his memories in the quiet of his studio and there had reconstructed them with decorative precision.

There are times when one could wish for less detail. It is human to enjoy the exercise of one's own imagination, and when an artist leaves nothing unsaid, one is apt to feel a sense of frustration. Yet Thornton Oakley knows well how to fill a page. One must admire the scintillating quality of the details. In addition to the black and white illustrations, there are a series of costume studies in color and several sketches of white capped mountains with just a trace of green fertility.

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gives his life to his imaginative and conventionalized landscapes and figures, and while his work is but a step removed from the poster and magazine cover, there is something sufficiently individual to indicate a further separation. Quite as colorful are the embroideries on silk by a Dutch artist, Nita Homberg, who is likewise appearing before the New York public for the first time.

At the Kraushaar galleries are five water colorists. George Lukas puts his somber, purpling impressions of a Pennsylvania mining town into the finest washes and strokes that come from his always individual palette and make a series of pictures that are powerfully dramatic and boldly wrought. Gilbert Beal shows eight studies of Rockport fishermen at their boats and nets, studies which are devoted to the movement and vigor of toiling figures and the patterning they make; against the severe white backgrounds, his designs are unusually effective. Maurice Prendergast has an equal number of his well-known and admired water-color abstractions displayed here. Reynolds Beal has something of the Homer way with fewer colors and simpler areas of tone than his brother, although his general scheme is more highly colored than Homer's; his subject matter is boats and harbors and his use of water color is most creditable. William Zorach is the most modern and illusive of the group. His water colors have the charm of a hinting, fugitive manner of representation, where waterfalls, forest trunks, and streaking sunlight appear in fragmentary glimpses; like the suggestions of natural beauties in descriptive music.

Howard Chandler Christy's dozen or more portraits now on exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries illustrate the artist in sudden shift from illustration to serious painting, with no intermediate period of probation or abandonment of previous proclivities for the light fantastic and sentimental.

The Ehrich Galleries have a group of "old masters" in their gallery of considerable interest. A Constable sketch of the Valley Farm where Willy Lott lived for fourscore years as neighbor and friend of the artist is a rare example of style and quality and comes from the collection of Mrs. Constable. From the collection of Zuloaga are two fine panels by Zurbaran, part of a set painted for a public building in Seville. Goya, Moro, Ribera, Cuyp, David, and Van Dyck are also represented. A large number of medals and miniatures by an English artist, May Mott-Smith, make an interesting exhibition, in another room; Joseph Conrad, Lord Robert Cecil, John Barrymore, Mine, Galli-Curci, Hamlin Garland and many other notables are admirably characterized in Mrs. Smith's small dimension plaques.

The Wildenstein Galleries are given over to the paintings of Louis Boulier, a young Parisian artist, whose talent somehow survives an unpleasantly naive, squat, and monotonous green tonality; there is something of the atmospheric charm of Carré in securing likenesses of his sitters. Also at Anderson's are paintings by Agnes Richmond and Winthrop Turney, who recommend themselves for their sincere and unaffected search for pictorial truth. Mrs. Turney's portraits are outdoor affairs, where the multiple perplexities of light and color have been subordinated to the large sense of design and ample form which distinguishes her work. Mr. Turney, concerned with the less animal side of life, is no less honest in depicting the intrinsic charm of familiar objects, about

THE HOME FORUM

Georgian or Victorian?

THE savor of reproach which hung about the word "Victorian" ten or twenty years ago is not so often present today, though one still hears it frequently enough. It is now employed chiefly by people who have never taken the trouble to examine its origin and meaning, and who wish to intimate that they have achieved twentieth century freedom in manners or morals. For them "Victorian" connotes prudery, sentimentalism, smugness or simple bad taste.

It seems to be generally true that each age is particularly critical of the age just preceding. Early Victorian critics objected to the poetry of Tennyson because he seemed to carry on the tradition of Shelley and Keats; Coleridge and Wordsworth pilloried Pope and the age of Queen Anne; and the critics of the eighteenth century looked upon the seventeenth as unpolished and even barbarous. Twentieth century poets and critics have objected to Tennyson on the contrary ground that he seemed to them an epitome of everything Victorian; and for a time this feeling against him was so strong as now to seem extravagant.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mr. Frederic Harrison, as a stanch but enlightened Victorian, in a pleasant little essay entitled "The Victorian Type," protested against this indiscriminate throwing about of a word. "There is not," said he, "there never was, any Victorian type, as having a common character of its own, either in literature or in art, in habits or in manners. . . . The view that the Victorian type was conventional or dull, and that the new Georgian type is so spiritual, strikes us veterans as a droll bit of conceit. . . . Young persons imagine . . . vain things about Early Victorian dress, manners, habits, and . . . such as heavy horsehair settees, 'anti-macassars,' mahogany tables and side-boards, pantaloons and pegtop trousers, and stuck-up collars, shirt frills, formal compliments and solemn toasts, dinners at five p. m., and 'mouts' with lemonade at nine p. m. I can assure them that they picked up all this from their Dickens and Thackeray and other novelists, who were really describing the manners of the Regency time. . . . Thus, the gay youth of today draw their ideas about their grandfathers from 'Boz' and 'Phiz,' who were attributing to 1840 what belonged, if to any year, to 1820."

♦ ♦ ♦

The point Mr. Harrison was making is that much which we have called Early-Victorian was really Georgian, in the sense in which Thackeray used the term in his lectures on the four Georges. It bore the stamp of the reigns of George III and George IV, especially the latter, when popular taste in England, and in America, reached its lowest ebb. Standards of taste are set by the wealthy and educated, and their influence spreads

Nothing more "Victorian" could be imagined; but, since Victoria did not begin her reign until 1837 and was even then a mere girl, it seems only fair to call the annuals Georgian or Regency products.

♦ ♦ ♦

One does not have to be very old to remember belated examples of the type. In my own home library there was a copy of the "Floral Keepsake with thirty engravings elegantly copied from Nature," and one or two other books of the sort, whose titles I cannot recall. The "Keepsake" was published in New York about 1850 (for the dad was somewhat belated in America), and it was fairly representative of its class. It consisted of highly colored and very stiff delineations of flowers, with gushing descriptions of them, dotted, of course, with quotations from the poets. But not all the annuals were floral. Many of them contained steel engravings of Malden Innocence, Parental Care, Infantile Pity, or scenes from the poets, or of rural landscapes, accompanied by stories, poems, moral essays, and gentle musings, and bound in heavy crushed and tooled leather, or in silk or satin. Inside the front cover was always a presentation plate; for the books were issued at Christmas to serve as gift books. Someone has said that here was a curious class of books which no one intended to read, but to give to some one else to read; and that hangs like fruit upon the South.

The summer day, with hours of gold, Has spent some, and we have not shared. Sleep made us miserly and old; Noon must not find us unprepared. Surprise, and dew, and seawind kiss, These are delights that will not keep. We should be on the road ere this; The god of gypsies is not sleep!

On Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We should be on the road ere this, Drinking the morn with eager mouth.

We are belated, robbed of bliss, That hangs like fruit upon the South.

The summer day, with hours of gold, Has spent some, and we have not

shared. Sleep made us miserly and old; Noon must not find us unprepared.

Surprise, and dew, and seawind kiss, These are delights that will not

keep. We should be on the road ere this; The god of gypsies is not sleep!

Earliest Americans

Between Florida and Cuba and again between the western tip of Cuba and the eastern tip of the Peninsula of Yucatan is only about a hundred miles of open water, nothing to daunt many a stout cruising yacht of the sort that dawdles out the winter of Florida beaches. That east coast of Yucatan and the turtle-inhabited islands fringing it are dotted with the white-walled remains of what one of the Spanish discoverers described as "large villages," . . . which . . . contained a great number of stone houses, with high towers." Gem of all the known relics left on that east coast by the wonderful builders who vanished into mystery stands Tuloom, which, as Stephens said, "rises on the brink of a high, broken precipitous cliff, commanding a magnificent ocean view, and a picturesque line of coast, being itself visible from a great distance at sea."

Within half a day's walk of that shore there may be any number of ruins whose discovery would enrich all science, all art. Yet since Griswold maneuvered his clumsy, high-poled vessels along that palm-green coast in 1818, even conspicuous Tuloom itself has been visited by only a few wanderers blown out of their track and by half a dozen American explorers. Surely it cannot be long before the attention of intrepid American mariners of the type which made famous the Spray, the Typhoon, the Sea Bird, and the Diablos will turn to fascinating possibilities of combining cruising with exploration. The last great riddle of archaeology is beckoning to them, for it is more easily approached by water than by land.

Observe tones of mauve, of cinnamon, of fady scarlet, of fawn, of russet and rust, and flame, have been put here by the sharp pencil of the frost, on these snippets of plants—colors which never appeared in their proper periods of blooming. Orange, bright as the fruit, lies on a leaflet of mouse-ear size. Chickweed, with its minute flowerets, preserved that fresh green which had been long gone from the larger landscape. A finger-long spray of goldenrod bloom is a rare salvage. The devil's paintbrush, with its bricky pigment, is here, there, and everywhere, like its master, though the handle is short now. A blue, the only forget-me-not of these fields, and a cinquefoil have come up in the face of the snow. A bit of catnip and an inch-high tree of pennyroyal—how extra-pungent their flavor rises now! I discover a couple of shabby red clovers, a glossy wild-rose haw, a rosette of woolly mullein, a bronzed dewberry Bramble. . . .

All round the warm flat stone I lean, to discover the circlet of charm that rings it. A bit of self-heal and a small saxifrage are bedfellows in a crack of the rock. You want to hover over them, to cuddle them in your hands. There is the feeling that you may help them now, for whom, before sun and rain and breeze were sufficient. They were ready for this fragment of a season; their obscurity

has come to distinction. One day their faith shall be justified.

Alive with interest, we go down into the moist hollow where violets once bloomed—and bloom again! Two, no three. Their color is deep, a dye of their very heart's best, and their chins are lifted a little, saucily. This is keenness, driven finally to rebellion.

Royal purple calls for gold to lighten it, and behold, up against the earth, the gold shield of the dandilion. Oh, this bravery of retreat! In summer he reaches and reaches above the grasses. Now he has gone back, step by driven step. . . . But ever

half of the grass shelters of an earlier day.

This was the village of Halawa, a place of the old island life of the monarchical days. And down the devious path I rode, every turn adding to my delight. My approach had been noted below, for there at the bend of the road my horse and I had stood forth in clear silhouette against the unflecked southern sky. So that, as I came among the houses, children and elders alike gathered about me, eager and curious, but never assertive. I saw, too, that I was welcome, as kindly "aholas" were spoken. And then the

In the High Pyrénées

THIS is the Pyrénées, and here is the borderland between France and Spain. There might be, and perhaps there is, a book written with nothing but the history of such strips of country between cover and cover; for borderlands have always been distinguished for liveliness. Hence the fortis, the castles, and the walls, and other things that are going out of fashion.

Here in the country of the Pyrénées it is a peaceful borderland, and the three great fortresses on the heights,

half of the grass shelters of an earlier day.

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Plenty of Time!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO BE "in a hurry," as common kingdom of peace, plenty, and prosperity.

In the life of Jesus the Christ there is shown a perfect example of the right thought of time, an example so clear and strong that if taken into the understanding it would heal the false belief of being pressed for time, of being in a hurry. In John's gospel we may read the story of Jesus raising Lazarus from the dead. As he was absent when Lazarus was sick, the two sisters, Mary and Martha, sent for him, saying, "Lord, behold, he whom thou lovest is sick." But, as we are told, Jesus "abode two days still in the same place where he was." A wonderful example this, eloquent as to the Master's understanding of the truth of being! The great Exemplar did not go in haste to his friend who was sick. And yet we know that Jesus, who loved as no one ever loved before, could not be lacking in affection for his friend; could not fail to know his need; could not for an instant be wanting in the compassion which his whole life exemplified. Why, then, did he abide "two days"? Because he knew that God's work, the work of eternal and ever present good, was eternally done. He knew the truth of being; and in knowing it, he knew there was no need to make haste.

Mankind today must learn the great lesson, that the work to be done is to know God and man aright, to know that God's work is done. As we realize this great spiritual fact, our work will begin to run more smoothly: the false sense of pressure will lessen; we shall find help coming to us more readily—our daily supplies coming from heaven; and gradually, as the human sense of things gives way to divine truth, our way will become clearer, our feet will stand more firmly and more securely in the paths of Truth, and we shall find more and more of harmony daily. We shall find ourselves moving steadily toward that perfection told of in Ephesians: "Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

Viewing this condition in the light of Christian Science, we are moved to a sense of pity for mortals. Like Job, we would fain cry out, "Oh that I knew where I might find him! that I might come even to his seat!" But in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 264) Mrs. Eddy says, "Matter disappears under the microscope of Spirit;" and so, under the microscope of spiritual understanding, with the thought which knows what God is and what man is as His true image and likeness, we can know that suffering mortals can be helped and healed; can be taught the true sense of sonship; can learn of man's birthright, of man's God-given dominion and kingdom—the

hand with nothing particularly characteristic in it to distinguish it."

Immediately after acquiring some ability to read and write, the pupils were set to the study of Latin, for all Elizabethan schools, it should be remembered, were primarily schools for teaching Latin. The mastery of this language was accomplished with the aid of William Lilly's famous *Grammatica Latina* (with a woodcut of a roof-garden and cabaret); that came so sweetly from their lips, but the softly-murmured melodies of bygone days. And they have lived in my dreams until I know they have established themselves there. This was the genuine Hawaiian that I had found, far from the tourists' ken. The spell of the tropics wove itself about me there, never entirely to be shaken. How it holds my fancy yet, the plaintive appeal of it, the alluring romance, the love & the warmth and the color! Hawaii, fairy dreamland! Such another world cannot reveal!

Shakespeare wrote "the native English with nothing particularly characteristic in it to distinguish it."

Many days I remained in the little valley village, not left without a pang of regret. In the afternoons we wandered along mountain trails, picking breadfruit and coconuts and papayas even until the short tropical twilight had fled. And at nightfall the girls and boys gathered before the school-teacher's frame house to sing for me. Nor was it the rift-fall of roof-garden and cabaret that came so sweetly from their lips, but the softly-murmured melodies of bygone days. And they have lived in my dreams until I know they have established themselves there. This was the genuine Hawaiian that I had found, far from the tourists' ken. The spell of the tropics wove itself about me there, never entirely to be shaken. How it holds my fancy yet, the plaintive appeal of it, the alluring romance, the love & the warmth and the color! Hawaii, fairy dreamland! Such another world cannot reveal!

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1923

EDITORIALS

"AFTER all," says that not too subtle nationalist, Benito Mussolini, "there is a hierarchy among nations."

Poincaré and the Geneva Zones

giving up Corfu, he assured himself of being paid the 50,000,000 lire deposited by Greece as a guarantee for a judgment by the Hague Court. The court was never consulted and the proposed evidence never published.

Does that older and more discreet and perhaps more sophisticated statesman, Raymond Poincaré, subscribe to this theory? Throughout the Corfu affair he gave Mussolini his support, and now he has set Nov. 10 as the date on which he will suppress the old free trade zones about the city of Geneva. The fact that the Swiss people in a solemn referendum have rejected the 1921 convention by which this was to be done will deter him. France is a big power; Switzerland a little one. "The economic frontiers of France must coincide with the political ones," is his formula.

Of course, M. Poincaré is not the man to take any such step without legal justification. For everything he does he can always cite a paragraph in a law or a treaty. As a lawyer he ranks very high. It is in his interpretation of the law that he shows his nationalistic slant. When such an eminent authority as Lord Curzon questioned the legality of the Ruhr occupation, M. Poincaré was there with written texts to refute him. Furthermore, he could show that former British governments had previously contemplated similar action. In a legal controversy he is not easily upset.

In the present instance his argumentation is as follows: By paragraph 435, the Treaty of Versailles, that Magna Charta of this day's Europe, permits France to abolish the zones after direct agreement with Switzerland. Established in 1815 by the Holy Alliance after the fall of Napoleon, they no longer correspond to actual conditions, the Treaty says. Geneva, which was taken away from France, then needed those zones for its food supply. Modern means of transportation have changed that. After direct consultation with Switzerland an agreement was drawn up in 1921, subject to ratification by the two nations. Last spring the French Parliament gave it approval at the same time as it voted to suppress the larger free trade zone of Upper Savoy, in which Switzerland had no treaty rights. But in Switzerland a law had been passed making foreign treaties subject to popular referenda, and by a large majority the Swiss voters rejected the proposed convention.

The next logical step would have been the negotiation of a new treaty, but M. Poincaré here makes the point, and it is a debatable one, that when the original convention was drawn up there was no Swiss law making it subject to a popular referendum, after ratification by the Federal Assembly. The Swiss reply is that the law was passed in time to make the treaty subject to a referendum, and that no foreign power has the right to prescribe how the federated Republic shall pass upon such matters. The people's voice is the court of last resort.

This seems a clear case for arbitration by the International Court, both states being members of the League. Switzerland has proposed any form of arbitration. France may choose, but on Oct. 10 M. Poincaré announced that on Nov. 10 the French customs guards would be advanced to the political border. The Swiss could take the treaty, which gave them certain compensations, or leave it. Would he dare treat another big power, say Great Britain or the United States, or even Italy, in the same way? Perhaps the better French public opinion may yet force him to desist.

BEFORE returning to England after a somewhat extended visit in the United States, Mr. Philip Kerr was quoted in an interview as saying: "I have at least discovered one thing: it is Main Street public sentiment that in the long run governs in America." A similar recognition of the part played in American affairs by the opinion of the people of the

small cities, towns, villages, and rural regions was made some time ago by Ambassador Geddes. Visitors from abroad who base their views of America upon the newspapers of the great eastern cities, or of such residents of those cities as they may chance to meet, are as much mistaken as would be one who supposed that the Londoner necessarily expressed the prevailing British sentiment.

One of the great agencies through which Main Street opinion is formed and utilized for the furtherance of public policies will demonstrate at its fifty-seventh annual session, to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., for the ten days, Nov. 14-23, the methods by which the widely scattered farmers of the United States manage to achieve a certain solidarity upon matters in which they are concerned. This is that peculiarly American institution, the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, an organization of practical working farmers founded nearly sixty years ago. The unit of this order is the group of farmers, men and women, in each rural community, where weekly or fortnightly meetings are held, often in grange halls built by the members. County granges, state granges, and the National Grange are composed of delegates or representatives selected by democratic methods of voting by the members of the subordinate bodies.

The Grange is in no sense a political organization, but it has exercised a very great influence upon state and national legislation. It was the Grange that more than forty years ago initiated the movement for railway

regulation that resulted in the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it was chiefly instrumental in securing the enactment of the parcel post law and the postal savings act. The granges have always led in the fight for good roads, and it was mainly through their efforts that the federal appropriations in aid of road improvement, amounting to several hundred millions of dollars, were made by the Congress. Pledged in its earlier days to the cause of temperance, the Grange has been a most important factor in bringing about, first, state prohibition, and, finally, the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. When the organized farmers of thirty-three states reaffirm their unqualified endorsement of national prohibition, there will be little question as to where Main Street stands in the issue of strict enforcement of the Volstead Act.

THERE is just the faintest flavor of romance and adventure in the clause so ingeniously made a part of the courteous concession made by Great Britain in response to the friendly representations by the United States that the rights of the latter to enforce restrictions against rumrunners be agreed to and defined. "An hour's sail from shore" is suggestive of a pleasant cruise, rather than of hasty and determined pursuit. Thus flexibly defining the right of seizure and search against vessels suspected of an intention to violate the law, the British Government, while avoiding what might be confusing precedent if it were to agree to a surrender of the traditional theory limiting territorial waters, has virtually consented that American revenue and enforcement officers shall henceforth be unhampered in the reasonable performance of their duties.

London advices make it plain that it is the desire of Great Britain that it be made affirmatively to appear that the people of that country are not in partnership or in sympathy with those who conspire with American lawbreakers to defeat the will of the American people. There could hardly be a more friendly overture by a friendly nation. It need hardly be said that there will be no intentional abuse of the privilege accorded, though the limits of "an hour's sail from shore" are not definitely fixed. Modern appliances have made necessary the rearrangement of goal posts and buoys marking the distances attainable in an hour by high-powered ocean craft. And if it should sometime be reasonably decided that hydroplanes and hydro-aeroplanes are, although possibly amphibious, actually water craft, the hour's sail may stretch to the former limits of a day's journey under steam power. In such a contingency the ambitious master of even the fastest rum ship would probably decide that he might far better remain at home than to be met, when only well out at sea, by an American patrol cruising about only an hour's sail from shore.

But no such exaggerated construction of the agreement will be attempted, it is safe to say. The blow has already been struck which will make impossible in the future a continuance of the illicit traffic which has been carried on because of the absurd fiction that there could be no violation of the antiquated three-mile rule. Great Britain and the progressive representatives of the British provinces have generously committed themselves to a policy which, aggressively pursued, will have the effect of shutting off what is claimed to be the chief source of contraband liquors in the United States. The limiting circle is wide enough, and flexible enough, to make the way of the transgressing rumrunners and their bootlegging confederates extremely hard.

THE encouraging assurance has been gained by educators particularly interested in aiding the Negroes in the southern sections of the United States to advance their social and industrial status, that the experiences of those members of that race who have been properly directed and trained indicate quite clearly the line of endeavor to be followed in the immediate future. It may be said in behalf of the educated American Negro that he seldom, if ever, lapses from the estate he has once attained through rightly directed training and teaching. The American Indian, taught the language and customs of the whites, not infrequently reverts to the life and environment which he was supposed to have abandoned. Not so the Negro. The call of tradition falls unheeded upon his ears. There is little of romance and beauty in his past. He looks forward, rather than backward, ready and anxious to forget the trials his forbears endured in the wilderness.

But the experience gained has taught also the wisdom of adapting the education of the Negro to his needs. It is true of the black man, as well as of the white, that he benefits most by training and educating him along lines which he is best adapted to follow. A few Negroes, to be sure, have risen far above the level of their race. But they are exceptions, and in formulating any plan designed to advance the welfare of the race as a whole it should not be forgotten that the need is not that a few should profit, but that the whole mass be made self-reliant, competent, and happy.

A splendid beginning along the right line has already been made. Schools established in the south by southerners, both by and for the benefit of the Negroes, have wisely been adapted to the teaching of manual trades, agriculture, and kindred branches, together with the rudiments of an English education. It has been shown to the satisfaction of all concerned that the best products of these schools are the men and women who have been made helpful to themselves and those of their own race who desire to be taught and guided along the right line.

The Negro, too, is fast approaching the point where he will realize that his problems must eventually be solved by himself. No one can emancipate him from the slavery of ignorance and superstition. His white friends

and neighbors may help him, as they are now doing, and as they have done in the past, but they cannot make his decisions for him. To the Negro of today who looks forward and feels that the road is too long and too steep to be traveled should be recalled the plight of his forbears, who endured physical and industrial bondage, and who lived without hope. To the Negro of the present this is a day of opportunity. He should be encouraged by the progress made, and because of that visible advance, intellectually and morally, he should be willing to do today the peasant tasks which are his.

WHEN the native artist cries out against the foreign artist who invades his country, it begins to look as if something was wrong with art at home. It is a sign of weakness, not strength, when artists shrink from competition. By opening, not shutting, her door to the artists of all nations, modern France for years has held her position as the art center of the world. This cry has lately been heard from the managing secretary of the League of American Artists. We hope he speaks for himself and not for the members of his association. For artists should be more liberal.

If the American artist "is the equal, if not the superior, of the foreign artist," then he has nothing to fear. If "America is marching on to an artistic renaissance which will carry the Nation to a great cultural height," then an occasional rival from abroad painting a few portraits of women, an achievement which seems to be his chief offense, and carrying away some thousands of American dollars, is not so formidable an enemy that he can stay the triumphal march. And surely, if the foreigner is so inferior, the first step to be taken is to convince the American woman that her beauty is too subtle for him to understand without years of study. To keep him out of the country would be of small avail. The American woman has often been known to turn her back on American portrait painters and to cross the Atlantic to sit to a man with a bigger name in Paris or London. Nor should it be forgotten that if foreign artists have made off with many American dollars, so have American artists added many English pounds to their bank accounts.

It is misleading to urge protection for art as if it were dry goods. Art knows no nationality, no frontiers, and should be—though it is not always—free of customs and duties. In the great past a country deemed it an honor, not an encroachment, to be visited by artists from other lands. If English artists of old had shared the views of the secretary of the American League, Holbein's wonderful series of portraits of English men and women would not now be the chief treasure of Windsor Castle. Van Dyck would not have made Charles I and Henrietta Maria more real to us than all the histories ever written of the Stuarts. Spain was eager to welcome Rubens, Dürer was not turned out of Venice. And America has never yet suffered such an invasion as France under Francis I, who, so long as he got the work he wanted from Cellini and the other Italian artists who helped to decorate his palaces, did not in the least mind how much French gold went back with them to Italy. The fewer are the restrictions put upon art, the better. Besides, many things might still be done to smooth the path of the American artist, before adding to the already impossible task of the officials at Ellis Island.

Art's Open Door

Some Impressions of America

By W. A. Robson

[The following jottings were written by a young Englishman who recently completed a six months' tour of the United States as a member of a small group (the European Student Mission) brought over by the National Student Forum to visit and speak in some thirty colleges and universities.]

I.

CAN anything ever equal the first glimpse of southern California? I doubt it. Never shall I forget the sight which greeted my eyes as we descended from the train at Claremont. On all sides the giant eacti spread out their arms. Palms flourished in the open streets. Eucalyptus trees sprawled and straggled in disorder, their denuded trunks shimmering with a silver gloss. Orange groves, and groves of grapefruit and lemon, stretched out, literally, for miles on end. The day was warm and sunny, and a confusion of odors—in which the scent of orange blossoms and myrtle, mimosa and rose, were blended, made the air appear almost oppressive.

The way to Arizona from the west involves the relinquishment of the palms and orange groves and eucalyptus trees of California; and the acceptance instead of the dusty desert, with its sand-and sage brush, its arid barrenness, its depressing contours. But the very first glance at the purple gorge of the Grand Cañon makes the traveler wonder how he ever could have doubted the wisdom of his enterprise. The long descent on muleback commences, and the traces of snow yield to a growing warmth.

Nothing of the bottom can be seen, and for long the environment remains merely a series of protruding mountainous structures, whose perspective and position are lost in the haze and the purple bloom. The rider drifts down the slender ledge of path, lost alike to the steepness of the track and the vagaries of the mule, and startled only momentarily by the herds of wild asses which scamper up the sides of the cañon. At last the track zigzags steeply and reveals the course where, 4000 or 5000 feet below the topmost rim, the Colorado River cleaves its rushing, muddy way through the bottom of the cañon. Then over the swaying cable bridge you go in single file, and on to Rainbow Ranch. The climate and the vegetation have changed in the long descent; but the splendor and the loveliness of the scene persist with an intensity which the Alpine climber may seek and dream of, but never find.

We had quite a long interview, while in the west, with the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Hoover. We talked particularly about education, with special reference to his own State of California, and Mr. Hoover was a perfect cyclopedia of practical knowledge. But that was not the end, nor perhaps even the beginning, of his vision. "My grandfather," he said, "went to school for five years. My father went to school for twelve years. I went to school for eighteen years. And my sons will have had twenty-two years of it. That is the progress of education in America."

One of the interesting subjects we discussed was the increasing demand for nontechnical education of a general character, as distinct from a specialized training.

Something that struck me with particular force was the large number of people in every walk of American life who were, if I may coin the phrase, in a transitory stage, vocationally speaking. They had come from a different occupation into their present one, and were, perhaps, actually planning to go eventually into still another one. This is rarely possible in England, where a life sentence is usually the order of the day, and where a person is regarded with suspicion if he wants to change, or has in fact changed, his occupation.

During my stay in America I was also particularly interested in the extraordinary care which is taken almost everywhere along the line of cleanliness. You see it on all sides: In the cupless sputtering water fountains; in the provision of clean towels, either of linen or paper, in an abundance unknown elsewhere; in the wonderfully pure milk, which is drunk in, what seemed to me, incredible quantities; in the almost universal provision of wire gauze screens in front of windows and front doors; in the spotless cleanliness of the washing basins on the trains; in the lavish provision of dazzling private bathrooms in hotel and home. Moreover, house furniture is invariably made to stand clear of the floor, in contrast to the typical European article, such as a desk or a bookcase, which sits flat on the carpet and defies all efforts to dislodge the fluff and dust which accumulate underneath as the months roll by.

I had always regarded automobiles as essentially desirable things until I came to the United States, where, I understand, about eleven-twelfths of all that exist in the world are to be found. Oh! those never-ending strings of inescapable automobiles! Every little middle western town has its masses of parked cars, every road its endless procession. One would think that the continuous rushing about must prevent an individual from ever getting to know and to love each tree and his environment.

In England a motor car usually costs two or three times as much as in America, and is regarded as a luxury only within the reach of rather well-to-do people. In the States almost everyone, it seems, has an automobile, or at least a "flivver." But the main difference is that in England motoring is a pursuit which you may either like or dislike, whereas in America the question has been finally settled: everyone is assumed to like it, and the subject is closed—or, rather, never arises. Walking has become almost a formal act for many people, like playing golf, and hardly forms part of the daily round of life.

A feature of American life, which especially appealed to me, was the shortening of time values, not merely in regard to the past, but also in regard to the future. Where an Englishman of middle age will look back twenty years in order to survey the progress that has been made in some particular direction, an American will look back two years. Where an Englishman will look into the future, with the idea of forecasting some happening, and think in terms of decades, an American doing the same thing will think in terms of as many months. The reason for this is that opinion changes far more rapidly in the United States than in Great Britain; and the "time-lag" between a change in opinion and the resulting change in fact is telescoped to a fraction of its European span.

Never in the whole history of the world have vast developments taken place so quickly as in the United States; and the result is an almost universally held belief in the possibility of rapid change, together with an optimism which is practically unknown in post-war Europe. There is, it seems, no gulf between the generations, and father and son mix on a plane of equality as contemporaries. This is, to my way of thinking, the real sense in which America is a young country. I met only one man in the United States who referred to so long a period in the future as ten years ahead, and he was born in Rumania of a Spanish father and a Dutch mother!

Editorial Notes

ALTHOUGH the average auctioneer depends a good deal for his success on his ability to keep his audience in good humor, it is not often that such an excellent opportunity is offered to one for obtaining a few moments of genuine, hearty laughter, as occurred during the sale of the Nolen collection of eighteenth century furniture and art in New York. This was when the bit of native philosophy which had been painted by a wag on the narrow door of a quaint old grandfather clock was read. It ran: "I am old and worn as my face appears, for I've walked on time for a hundred years. Many have fallen since I began, many will fall ere my course is run. I have buried the world with its joys and fears, in my long, lone march of one hundred years." The author of those lines must have been looking forward to the time when the clock would be knocked down under the auctioneer's hammer.

THE "Ambassador of the highest attainments," to whom the Archbishop of Canterbury referred, in an address at St. Edmund's School, Canterbury, as having told him that he was extremely desirous of learning, during his stay in England, what was the secret of the spirit of the British public schools, had evidently sensed one of the most important mainstays of young British life. The Archbishop assured his audience that he had told the gentleman in question that there was no secret in it, and he added: "You can no more analyze it in a technical sense than you can the influence of a mother or a sister." No, it cannot be analyzed, but nevertheless it is so real that it constitutes the very heart of the British school and college activities.

YALE UNIVERSITY is to be congratulated on having been made the recipient of a remarkable collection of war posters, totaling more than 1200. This does not mean that the posters will do the university any good by recalling the incidents of the war, but that, from the fact that many of them are veritable masterpieces, it is being inestimably enriched from an art standpoint. Indeed, it is said that some of the posters are of such artistic importance that the School of Fine Arts is planning to put the more striking ones on exhibition later in the year. Many of the posters, both American and foreign, are the work of the very best artists, and were produced under an exceptional inspiration. Thirty-five countries in all are represented.